

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

Arrest of General, Imprisonment of Admiral--Speaking at a Tehran press conference reported by PARS, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshahri, the head of the army revolution courts, revealed that Gen Amir Bahman Baqeri, former air force commander, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the abortive U.S. mission to rescue the 52 American hostages last April. The general is alleged to have prepared the ground for the U.S. mission by arranging the removal of antiaircraft batteries from Tehran, Babolsar, Shiraz and Mashhad the day before the Tabas incident. Reyshahri also said that Adm Mohammad 'Alavi, former deputy commander of the navy, has been acquitted of espionage charges but has been sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment on three other charges.

British Missionaries' Departure--The three British missionaries held in Iran for more than 6 months on spying charges have left Tehran, Tehran radio reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Reaction to Mediation Efforts--On the eve of the arrival in Iran of the Islamic Conference good offices committee, which will attempt to mediate between Iraq and Iran, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani criticized those who participated in the At-Ta'if Islamic Conference summit for meeting only "to attack Iran." In a report on Rafsanjani's remarks, AFP quoted him as saying that the only reason Iran accepts any delegation is "to enlighten the world" about the Iranian position and to let visitors observe the "Iraqi aggression."

The Foreign Affairs and Defense Committees of the Majlis issued a five-point joint statement concerning the "evil suggestion" of discussions between Iraq and Iran. The statement, carried by Tehran radio, emphasized that, "according to Islam," the proper response to Iraq's "aggression" is "war and only war," and it advised all international organizations and leaders of all countries that as long as Iraqi troops remain on Iranian territory any discussion with Iraq is condemned and efforts to bring about such discussions will be "futile." The statement went on to demand that responsible officials advise the Majlis of all their discussions with foreign officials.

Military Situation--In a report datelined Dezful, INA reported that Iraqi troops carried out an operation "deep in Iranian territory" in the Dezful region, inflicting heavy losses. The 23 February operation, the reported added, cut Iran's main lines of communications in the region, which Iraq now controls. The report also quoted a senior commander in the area as saying that Iraqi troops are "fully prepared" to occupy more Iranian towns and await only orders to do so. Tehran radio claimed that Iraqi forces dropped five "U.S.-made" napalm bombs on homes in Marivan. The radio also reported that fighting continued in the Kermanshah region and Abadan, while fighting subsided in the Ilam border hills because of heavy rain and snow.

Kurdish Situation

Tehran radio reported that Iranian Armed Forces clashed with "counterrevolutionaries" and illegal armed groups at Baneh last week and at Marivan, Kamyaran, and Miandow Ab on 24 February. The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) organization in Mahabad issued a statement, broadcast by the anti-Iran Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio on 25 February, that called on the inhabitants of Miandow Ab and nearby villages occupied by the Iranian Armed Forces to evacuate their homes to avoid being caught in Kurdish shellfire. The KDP statement said that since the Iranian Armed Forces stationed in Miandow Ab and its environs have been shelling surrounding Kurdish villages, "we have no alternative" but to shell the villages where revolution guards and the army are stationed.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Amman Radio Commentary--An Amman radio commentary claimed that the "oppressive, sectarian, factional" Syrian regime openly declares that it is using "political terror" against Jordan. Citing as evidence Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's statement to a Kuwaiti newspaper, in which he "confessed" to using technical means to "conspire" against Jordan, the commentary also asserted that the Syrian information minister had declared that Syria will send more "criminal conspirators" to Jordan until their objective is achieved. Further proof, the commentary added, came from a Syrian security source who "indirectly" confessed to plots to kill Jordan's prime minister by "defending this criminal course." These "confessions," it concluded, brand the Syrian regime with "shame and crime."

Syrian Comment--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, told Damascus university cadres that King Husayn has transformed Jordan into a base for the Muslim Brotherhood "gang" in order to "pressure and confuse" Syria, which poses an obstacle to Jordan's "reactionary" schemes. According to Damascus radio, Khaddam said King Husayn should open Jordan to the Palestinian fedayeen, as Syria and Lebanon have done. He added that Syria should distinguish between the Jordanian regime and "our people" in Jordan. According to SANA, the newspaper TISHRIN published a commentary accusing King Husayn of conspiring with "imperialists and Zionists." Stating that King Husayn is determined to contact the "representatives of the Zionist enemy," the commentary asserted that his acts expose his "treasonous" stand and the contradiction between his words and deeds. Despite Jordan's efforts to "fabricate" other issues, the commentary continued, the Syrian-Jordanian dispute is strictly concerned with Jordan's betrayal of the pan-Arab issue and its "involvement with the Zionist and imperialist enemy."

Egypt

Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA reported that Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has denied a report by "an Arab newspaper" that two Egyptian brigades have been sent to the Sudanese border. According to MENA, Minister Badawi told a Cairo press conference that he will visit Italy to sign a cooperation agreement in the field of "military industry" and for the import of Italian arms. He added that he will also soon visit Austria to examine the suitability of Austrian arms for Egypt.

PLO

A statement by a PLO official spokesman, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, reported that on 21 February all members of the PLO mission in Sudan had been ordered to leave the country within 48 hours. According to the statement, the head of the mission was charged with interfering in Sudan's "foreign political affairs" and with an "attack" on the Sudanese president. The statement said the PLO rejects the charges as "false and unjust" and views them as one in a series of plots to lure the PLO into peripheral battles.

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CHATTI QUOTED ON IRAN-IRAQ MEDIATION MISSION

NC261841 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Jidda, 26 Feb (AFP)--Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, expressed guarded optimism today about the chances of an eight-member Islamic mediation mission ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The eight, who are scheduled to meet here tomorrow ahead of their departure for Tehran and Baghdad, were charged with a mediation mission by the recent At-Ta'if Islamic summit. They represent Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Guinea, Gambia, Senegal, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the conference organization itself.

Mr Chatti told AFP that the very fact that both Tehran and Baghdad were ready to receive the mission "proves both parties' good faith," even if it did "not mean everything can be settled quickly."

Reminded of Iran's refusal to open any talks prior to the total evacuation of Iraqi forces from its soil, Mr Chatti said that by receiving the eight, Tehran was deferring to resolutions of the Islamic summit and consequently appeared ready "to follow an Islamic strategy."

Mr Chatti said the eight were aiming at "the opening of bilateral negotiations" between the belligerents with a view to a cease-fire, adding his organization favored cooperating with current United Nations efforts in the same direction.

PLO STATEMENT ON OUSTER OF REPRESENTATIVE IN SUDAN

JN270842 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A PLO official spokesman has stated the following: On 21 February, Hashim 'Adnan, under secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, summoned Brother Abu Haytham [Khalif 'Abdallah Ramadan], head of the PLO office in Sudan, and orally conveyed to him the Sudanese Government's decision to deport him and all the members of the PLO mission from Sudanese territory within 48 hours. According to the under secretary, the reasons for this are related to Brother Abu Haytham's interference in foreign political affairs and his attack on the Sudanese president.

The Sudanese charge d'affaires in Beirut also conveyed this decision to the director of the political department in Beirut. The latter expressed deep sorrow and pain on this decision, which gives all our enemies the opportunity to drive wedges between us.

The director of the political department also requested the Sudanese charge d'affaires to convey an oral message from Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, in which he asked for clarification of the reasons for such a stand toward the other members of the mission, considering that all the accusations were directed only against the head of the office.

The director of the political department affirmed to the charge d'affaires that such a decision was absolutely unjustifiable, adding that under such circumstances there is a way for dealing with matters, particularly where brothers are concerned.

The political department and all the PLO organs kept silent for five days hoping to receive a convincing clarification of such a procedure from the Sudanese side. However, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry affirmed its intransigent stand, flouting all known and acknowledged methods and international norms and disavowing the rights of fraternity.

The charges against the head of the PLO office and other members of the PLO mission in Khartoum are trumped up and cannot be lightly directed against any diplomatic mission. What is the meaning of "interference in Sudanese foreign political affairs" and "attack on the Sudanese president" and other such charges?

Just like all other PLO representatives in all continents, the head of the PLO office and his other **colleagues** in the Palestinian mission in Khartoum have adhered to the PLO's political course, in interest of their people, by fighting the Camp David accords and all imperialist schemes and plots against our people and their national issue. Indeed, without daily adherence to such a commitment, their presence in any position of struggle would be superfluous and of no avail.

The Sudanese Government's decision can only be explained as a link in the series of [word indistinct] and plots against the PLO, yielding to the pressures of the Palestinian people's enemies [words indistinct], flouting the PLO and luring it into illusory peripheral battles under these circumstances when [words indistinct] to bolstering solidarity and [words indistinct] among all the Arab peoples on the basis of steadfastness and confrontation of all imperialist plots and schemes, which are not only directed against the Palestinian people but also against all the Arab people and their struggle.

This decision is rejected. The charges are false and unjust. As it has always done, the PLO will continue to struggle to forestall all the enemies' [word indistinct], fight their aims to drive wedges between the peoples of our Arab nation, and to exert all possible efforts in the sacred struggle, which [words indistinct] for liberation and progress.

As it has always done, the PLO will endeavor to use all possible means to bolster the links of struggle with our fraternal heroic Sudanese people in their sacred battle for freedom and progress and for bolstering their national independence.

BAHRAINDAILY WELCOMES RETURN OF 'DEMOCRACY' IN KUWAIT

GF261425 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial by chief editor Ahmad Kamal: "Congratulations to the Kuwaiti People"]

[Excerpts] The return to parliamentary life following a 4-year lapse and the 20th anniversary of independence are occasions dear to the heart of every Kuwaiti--and indeed to every Arab in the Arabian Gulf--that were celebrated by the State of Kuwait yesterday.

Any great achievement accomplished by Kuwait or any other Gulf country is an achievement for us here in Bahrain and in all other Gulf countries. Kuwait's celebration of its national day has been deeply and greatly felt by Kuwaitis as a result of the great achievement of the leadership in that fraternal country--an achievement that has expressed the leadership's faith in the people, their ability and their loyalty to their soil, homeland and Arabism.

Whatever may be said about the results of the election, democracy has returned to Kuwait. In addition to being a mark of civilization, democracy is a duty and a responsibility that must be shouldered by all Kuwaitis, who also bear the responsibility for its success or failure.

The Kuwaiti people are embarking on the experience of democracy once again. We are not exaggerating in saying that the Kuwaiti people are embarking on an experience not only on their own behalf but also on behalf of all Gulf peoples. We are confident that the Kuwaiti people appreciate the enormity of this responsibility. Any success they achieve will affect everyone in the Gulf, and any failure will affect us all. When we talk to the brothers we are in fact talking to ourselves. When we believe in their ability it means we believe in our ability. We must support each other. Let your second experiment be better than the first.

Congratulations to the fraternal Kuwaiti people on their national day and congratulations to them for the return to parliamentary life.

SAUDI ARABIAWASHINGTON TO MEET REQUEST FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT

LD270857 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 25 Feb 81 p 11

[By 'Abdallah as-Salami]

[Excerpt] Washington--U.S. officials have asserted that President Reagan's administration is going ahead with its plans to supply the kingdom with the equipment it requested in order to enhance the capability and effectiveness of its F-15 fighters, despite pressure by Israel and the Zionist lobby.

The talks between the Israeli foreign minister and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig revealed differences of views between the Reagan administration and Israel regarding the equipment deal. Following the talks Yitzhaq Shamir alleged that this action would endanger Israel and threaten its security. He said that he could say that he disagreed with the U.S. officials on the question of supplying equipment for the F-15 aircraft.

Well-informed sources said that shamir's talks with Vice President George Bush and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger after his talks with Haig confirmed to him the U.S. administration's intention to meet the kingdom's request for equipment. Quoting military sources in the Pentagon, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said that the Reagan administration is moving rapidly to meet the kingdom's request to provide its F-15 aircraft with additional equipment and that a decision on this matter will be taken within the next few weeks.

The paper quoted a Pentagon official as saying that the U.S. administration is about to reach an arrangement by which the objection by some members of congress to the equipment deal would be removed, and that it is studying several possibilities in this regard.

On the other hand an official Pentagon spokesman said that the Reagan administration has recommended that the congress approve the sale to the kingdom of multipurpose high explosive bombs as well as aircraft missiles at a total cost of \$49 million.

The spokesman asserted that supplying the kingdom with these weapons will provide proof that Washington is always ready to back the kingdom's efforts to strengthen its security and modernize its armed forces.

Well-informed sources in the U.S. administration say that, although no final decision on supplying additional equipment and hardware to the kingdom has yet been taken, it has become clear that the Reagan administration intends to meet the kingdom's request without jeopardizing Washington's stand on the need to preserve Israel's security.

FAHD STATEMENT IS 'ELECTRIC SHOCK' FOR WEST

LD251251 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Feb 81 p 9

[Editorial: "Saudi Arabia and the Arms"]

[Excerpts] Yes, if necessary Saudi Arabia will have no objection to buying arms from the Soviet Union if the U.S. and Western doors remain closed to it. In the opinion of Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, purchasing Soviet arms does not mean purchasing communist principles.

For several years the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has been implementing a program aimed at securing defense of the kingdom and achieving adequate strength for itself in the cooperation with the other Arab Gulf countries in order to make the defense of the Gulf purely Arab. The kingdom has long rejected the idea of giving any military bases on its territory to the foreigners or accepting foreign defense of the kingdom or the Arab Gulf countries. This was officially agreed after the At-Ta'if conference in the summer of 1979, which was attended by all the Gulf states.

It is known that some time ago Saudi Arabia placed an order for U.S. F-15 aircraft and later wanted to purchase additional fuel tanks so that these aircraft would be able to carry out their mission over the vast Saudi territories. But Washington is still in a dilemma over responding to the Saudi request because of Israeli interference and U.S. Zionist pressure.

In its quest for arms from the west Saudi Arabia is finding a response from the majority of the Western countries, while others are hesitant over making a firm decision.

In this situation Amir Fahd's statement about Soviet arms comes as an electric shock, which is necessary to awaken some Western politicians who thought that Saudi Arabia was helpless.

In the next few months many things will happen that will explain what Amir Fahd said.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ENVOY--Riyadh, 23 Feb (SPA)--King Khalid this morning received the credentials of the Canadian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, (Jacos Silva.) [Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 23 Feb 81 LD]

PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIAL--A royal decree has been issued promoting Maj Gen Yahya 'Abdallah al-Mu'allimi, public security assistant director for operations, to lieutenant general. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81 CF]

PDRYPAPER VIEWS U.S. THREAT TO GULF SECURITY

LD261236 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Brothers: Today's edition of the South Yemani paper ARBA'AT 'ASHAR UKTUBAR included an article entitled: "Fundamental Obstacles to Security and Stability in our Region." It said: To date, all the talk on the issue of security and stability in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula region has centered on the U.S. Western military presence on the one hand and on a number of grave and irresponsible actions undertaken by certain quarters in the region--notably the agent regime in Muscat--on the other. In all this, the [word indistinct] silence being maintained by most of these quarters about the dangers visibly threatening their peoples has become very apparent. The need for the states of the region to adopt a clear and frank position toward these dangers has become an urgent and pressing demand in the light of which many other steps and positions concerning security and stability in our region--as well as relations between the various quarters in the region, we would add--could later be made specific.

The paper went on to say: This U.S. presence is regarded by some people--and we say this frankly--as a guarantee for (?their) security and protection. The imaginary dangers they claim to exist, however, are but some of the results arising out of their persistent disregard for the just national rights of their peoples whom they subject to various kinds of suppression and terror, plunging hundreds and thousands of them into dark dungeons. In other words, they regard the U.S. military presence as a guarantee for their security and protection from the wrath of their peoples.

Patience and silence can no longer be applied to what they are doing to their peoples in terms of daily injustice, suppression, despotism and refusal to yield to just demands for liberty, democracy, social justice and social progress to provide relief from the daily hardship and suffering experienced by having to live in deserts, sleeping in mud huts, river beds and caves, and climbing mountains and constantly moving every day in search of pasture and water to satisfy human and animal needs.

Who can believe that the masses in our region are walking on a [word indistinct] surface not of sand but of oil resources; that they have oil revenues capable of developing a continent as large as Africa but which are deposited in U.S. and Western banks? Who can believe this? It is this reason, and this reason alone, which prompts most quarters in our region to keep quiet about the dangers which now threaten everyone--both regimes and peoples. It is also the reason why the current U.S. presence in the region is regarded both directly and indirectly not as a danger capable of generating scores of other dangers but as a guarantee of security and protection for these quarters.

We are now able to reveal this fact. We must [word indistinct] say how--this being the case--clear and definitive positions can be adopted toward the U.S. military presence in the region--positions which demand its removal. The elimination of the direct cause and integral factor of this military presence--that is to say the elimination of Western monopoly interests in the region--and espousal of the just demands and causes of the masses constitute the essential prerequisite for and the first step toward removing the presence and obviating its attendant dangers to the peoples of the region and achieving security and stability in it.

The paper says in conclusion: Unless this is done, these dangers will survive and silence about them will continue. Talk about security and stability will increase but without reaching a practicable conclusion capable of guaranteeing their establishment in a manner expected by the masses in the region and without mentioning the related fundamental issues.

VOICE OF PFLO ATTACKS PEACE CORPS ROLE IN OMAN

LD252230 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Brothers: The presence of the so-called American Peace Corps in our country is regarded as the most important manifestation of the imperialist presence in our country. This corps, which has become well-known throughout the world as one of the corps of the American Central Intelligence Agency, is present in Omani territory in large numbers under the veil of various professions, such as teaching, (?evaluation), research and so forth.

From the nature of instructions given to members of this corps, the gravity of the role entrusted to this corps becomes clear to us. For among their instructions is to live in local housing, wear simple clothes and learn Arabic, especially the Omani dialect, in order to mix with the countrymen, sit with them, chat with them at night, render any possible assistance to any countryman who may ask for it and pretend to respect the Omani religion, customs, traditions and conventions. #

As the end-product of these instructions, we come to the conclusion that the so-called American Peace Corps is required to create a psychological atmosphere for the Omani peoples' acceptance of American colonialism that is advancing gradually but inexorably toward the Omani land. In return for this corps' services, the traitorous Muscat rulers offer a monthly salary of 60 Omani riyals to every individual of the corps, in addition to a number of free facilities and services.

The Omani people, who have never harbored and will not harbor hostility to the American people, will not be fooled by attempts at flattery being made by the CIA corps and will not allow this corps to exploit their simplicity and tolerance for the sake of carrying through the designs of the Pentagon and their agents in Muscat.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS POTENTIAL IN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD261511 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Feb 81 p 7

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Washington and the Autonomy Talks"]

[Text] It appears that Washington's enthusiasm for the resumption of the autonomy talks is now not much greater than Cairo's. In the recent talks in Washington U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig informed Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the United States needs more time and further study in order to be sure that the resumption of talks will lead to fruitful results.

Apparently Washington, now preoccupied with the "painful but necessary" economic program proposed by Reagan to overcome inflation problems, will not be in a position to carry on fulfilling its commitments to the peace process in the Middle East for several months, possibly not until after the Israeli election.

This was what Shamir understood; he is bound to return from the United States carrying in his bag a number of unpleasant observations which he noted there. These probably are:

1--The slow and gradual retreat of the present U.S. administration from the attitudes toward the Middle East which were declared during the election, to attitudes more relevant to the nature of the crisis and actual reality.

Reagan, who used to denounce the uproar raised by Carter's administration over the question of settlement, now sees the settlements as a provocative action impeding the peace efforts despite being legal (they are not legal). Also Reagan, who during the election campaign viewed the PLO as no more than a gang of terrorists, is giving the opportunity to his administration, represented by the State Department, to rectify this harmful generalization by declaring that there are moderate elements in the PLO with whom understanding could be reached and also by reasserting the traditional U.S. stand that the United States will be ready to recognize the PLO if it declares its acceptance of Resolution 242, which means accepting the Israeli status quo within the borders that existed before June 1967. Reagan, who during the election campaign saw in the Middle East only the strategic relations between the United States and the ally Israel, is now going back to saying that the only condition for peace is mutual acceptance between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Apart from that, the remaining issues can be submitted to negotiations as a two-way process. Furthermore, Reagan has kept Alfred Atherton as U.S. ambassador in Cairo and Samuel Lewis as U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, which could be evidence that the course of U.S. policy in the Middle East will not suddenly change.

2--Despite Shamir's warnings and angry outbursts and protests in Washington, the Reagan administration intends to lift the ban which the Carter administration imposed on supplying sophisticated electronic equipment for the 62 F-15 aircraft which Saudi Arabia has purchased. In fact, Haig said that the Israelis must understand the importance of having a capable Arab power on the southern edge of the arc of the Gulf region, which is facing the danger of Soviet advance, particularly since the present disruption in the Arab world is encouraging the Soviets to stir up several spots of instability in the area and the ideal way to repel such a danger is to help to establish positive relations between Egypt and the moderate Arab states.

3--A number of advisers loyal to Israel who were among Reagan's aides during his election campaign could not, despite their long wait, find a place in the new administration--particularly Joseph Chorbah, who to a large extent was responsible for shaping Reagan's views on the Arab-Israeli conflict during the election campaign, and his aides Raymond Tatner and Eugene Rostow.

Chorba has gone back to work in one of the private political research organizations, Tanner returned to his post at Michigan University, and Rostow returned to his old post at Yale.

4. In view of the U.S. administration's plans to reduce foreign aid from \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, the only way to guarantee Israel's share of this aid will not be reduced is for Israel to rely on relations with the U.S. administration, represented by the White House, more than, as in the past, on pressure groups in the Congress, especially since the recent presidential election sent most of the heads of Zionist pressure groups rolling.

These observations, which cannot please Shamir, mean that there are no great obstacles to prevent the United States from continuing to pursue an even-handed policy in the area. They also mean that there is a need to activate the U.S. role in order to achieve a comprehensive solution that will satisfy all parties so that the wounds of the area will heal, its capabilities will be boosted, and its moderate fronts will be united in order to confront the dangers of Soviet expansion.

MUBARAK SAYS NORMALIZATION PROCEEDING HARMONIOUSLY

NC270758 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Vice President Husni Mubarak has stated that the process of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel regarding the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai--which represents one of the substantial factors in the normalization of relations--is proceeding harmoniously and satisfactorily.

At the weekly National Democratic Party meeting in Al-Jizah yesterday Mubarak said time favors the growing increase in the normalization of relations between both countries and peoples because the question is not merely one of legislation and rules that govern the normalization process. Rather, it is one primarily connected with the growth of feeling in both countries that there will not be a return to the past and its practices, so that prosperity and stability will be established in the area.

Mubarak said that three agreements have been signed between Egypt and Israel within the framework of the normalization process: The first agreement was cultural, the second covered air transport and the third was a trade agreement. He said that these agreements are currently being submitted to the People's Assembly for ratification. In addition to this, memorandums of understanding have been exchanged on transport, communications, post, civil aviation, tourism, agriculture, land and sea transport and the travel of Palestinians through the entry post in Al-'Arish.

Mubarak further said that the complete Israeli withdrawal to Egypt's international border will be completed by April 1982 without any complications because of the concern by both parties to accurately fulfill their commitments outlined in the treaty.

PRESS ADDRESSED AT END OF ITALIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

NC261810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (MENA)--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has announced that he will visit Italy at the head of a military delegation to sign a protocol for military cooperation between the two countries in the field of military industry and for the importation of Italian arms.

The defense minister welcomed cooperation with Italy in this domain, pointing out that Italy is considered one of the advanced industrial states in the field of electronic weapons. He added that the Italian arms market was open to Egypt, that Egypt had previously purchased arms there and that Italy provided payment facilities.

At a press conference held at Cairo airport today before the Italian defense minister's departure, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi said that military cooperation between Egypt and Italy began after the October war and that the aim of the Italian defense minister's visit to Egypt was to strengthen relations and agree on the broad lines of a protocol for cooperation between the two countries.

Lieutenant General Badawi said that Egypt has military cooperation protocols with France, Britain and the United States.

Answering reporters' questions, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi said that he will soon visit Austria at the head of a military delegation to look at Austrian military equipment and examine their suitability for Egypt as far as technical aspects, prices and payment facilities are concerned.

Answering a question on Egyptian-Italian cooperation in the field of military production, Italian Defense Minister Dr Lelio Lagorio said that he discussed with Lieutenant General Badawi the aspects of cooperation in general between the two countries. He described Egyptian-Italian relations as excellent and expanding to cover very many fields. He said that at present Italy ranks second among the countries importing from Egypt and third among the countries exporting to it. He added that the volume of cooperation between the two countries was equivalent to \$2.5 billion and that a protocol for cooperation in all fields was therefore necessary. "During Lieutenant General Badawi's coming visit to Italy we will be able to sign a military cooperation protocol between our two countries," he said.

The Italian defense minister answered a question about whether it is true that Italian mercenaries are in Libya, and about Italy's stance on the Libyan intervention in Chad. The minister said that relations between Italy and Libya are complicated by many things. He noted that Libya was an Italian colony for 50 years, adding that it is natural for Italy to feel that it is committed to helping Libya grow and develop.

Dr Lagorio said: We know that some of the Italians now in Libya are carrying out military training operations there. However, they are not officers of the Italian Armed Forces. The fact of the matter is that, in their capacity as Italian citizens, they have the right to go to any country in the world. We make no secret of the fact that such a state of affairs can create problems. Consequently, we want to resolve this matter in a way which would be satisfactory to all the states which are interested in this subject.

The Italian defense minister added that Italy and Libya are two independent countries. However, this does not signify that all the actions which are taken by the government in Tripoli have been agreed upon with the government in Rome. He said that Italy prizes the country which tries to bolster stability and calm in its area. Furthermore, Italy appreciates the stance of states which do not interfere in other states' affairs and which respect agreements. The Italian defense minister said that these matters represent some of the issues about which a frank and open discussion is taking place between the governments in Rome and Tripoli. The minister added that Italy is providing Libya with all that fosters Libya's social development. A few years ago, he said, Italy sent to Libya some military equipment, but this equipment is not now available.

Dr Lagorio answered a question about whether he is satisfied with the extent of Egyptian-Italian military cooperation, bearing in mind the Soviet [troop] concentrations surrounding us. He said: "First and foremost Italy wants to see in Egypt a shield of security and defense in this area, and Italy wants to see in Egypt a large and tremendous force for peace and security."

The Italian defense minister noted that the sole danger that is now threatening the whole world is instability. He affirmed that it is imperative for states which seek stability to cooperate among themselves, just as Egypt and Italy are cooperating together.

To a question about whether a European state, possibly Italy, will ask for military facilities from Egypt, the Italian defense minister said that the NATO states have decided on something called a sharing action among themselves in such a way that NATO would cover the area extending from Greece to Norway and then to Turkey, "and outside this framework, no NATO intervention is expected."

Dr Lagorio added that the above statement does not mean that there will be no intervention by a European state outside this framework. However, such problems can primarily be confronted from the political perspective, because some matters can be resolved through negotiation. He said: "In my capacity as Italian defense minister, it is possible for me to say that the philosophy of sharing our work means, for instance, that should it be necessary for some U.S. 6th Fleet units to leave the Mediterranean for the Gulf, then these units can enter the Mediterranean area as part of the Italian Fleet."

26 Feb Departure

NC261636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 Feb (MENA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio and the military delegation accompanying him left Cairo this afternoon for home at the end of a 6-day official visit to Egypt. The Italian defense minister had arrived in Egypt last Saturday for talks with Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi aimed at strengthening military cooperation between the two countries.

GHALI OUTLINES INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS ON CHAD

NC261910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt and Sudan have coordinated their stances in the course of the African foreign ministers conference, particularly on the Libyan intervention in Chad. He said: Egypt condemns the Libyan intervention in Chad because it endangers security and stability in the African Continent. Dr. Ghali said: The Egyptian stance is represented by the need for adhering to Chad's regional unity. He added that, as a result of the contacts which Egypt has held with a number of the heads of delegations participating in the conference, the majority of these delegations have supported the Egyptian position and have reaffirmed their denunciation of the Libyan attitude.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that he has held contacts with the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia to find peaceful solutions for the differences which are endangering the horn of Africa. These contacts have been held under the premise that, in its quest for a just and lasting Middle East peace, Egypt at the same time seeks to achieve a just and comprehensive peace throughout the African Continent.

The African Foreign Ministers Council today began a debate on establishment of an OAU security council.

BADAWI DENIES TROOPS SENT TO SUDANESE BORDER

NC262144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2132 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (MENA)--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has denied a report by an Arab newspaper that two Egyptian brigades have moved from the canal zone to the Sudanese border to defend it. In a statement published by the newspaper AL-AHRAM in its Friday 27 February edition, Lieutenant General Badawi said: This is not true. It is known that we have a joint defense agreement between the two countries and we will move in this framework if Sudan is subjected to any threat.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NONPROLIFERATION TREATY STATEMENT

NC261616 Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo 26 Feb (MENA)--The Egyptian Government today informed the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain that it deposited with the British Government through the Egyptian ambassador in London its instruments of ratification of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Foreign Under Secretary Ambassador Umran ash-Shafi'i today summoned the ambassadors of the three countries in Cairo and delivered to them the statement issued by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry concerning the ratification by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the treaty. Following is the text of the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the deposit by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt of its instruments of ratification of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons which threatens the security of mankind must be curbed, Egypt signed and then ratified the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Egypt was among the first countries which called for the rapid conclusion of this treaty, and played a constructive role in the negotiations preceding its conclusion as a complement to earlier efforts which had successfully culminated in the conclusion of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

Egypt's commitment by virtue of the provisions of the non-proliferation treaty to refrain, in any way, from acquiring or manufacturing nuclear weapons shall not impair its inalienable right to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in conformity with the provisions of article IV of the treaty, which affirms the inalienable right of all the parties to the treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The stipulation of that right in the treaty itself is, in fact, a codification of a basic human right, which can neither be waived or impaired. From this premise, Egypt also views with special attention the provisions of article IV of the treaty calling on the parties to the treaty who are in a position to do so to co-operate in application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon states party to the treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Embarking on a number of construction projects of nuclear power reactors to generate electricity in order to meet its increasing energy needs so as to promote the prosperity and welfare of its people, Egypt expects from industrialized nations with a developed nuclear industry a wholehearted assistance and support. This would be in consonance with the letter and spirit of article IV of the treaty, in particular since Egypt has committed itself to the application of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as regard peaceful nuclear activities carried out within its territory, in accordance with the provisions of article III of the treaty.

Within the framework of the rights provided for in the treaty for all parties thereto in as far as the use of nuclear energy for peaceful proposes is concerned Egypt wishes to refer to the provisions of article V of the treaty, which state that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon states party to this treaty. Though such applications pose presently certain difficulties, particularly in view of their detrimental environmental effects, Egypt nevertheless deems that this should not relieve the nuclear-weapon states party to the treaty from their responsibility to promote research and development of these applications, in order to overcome all the difficulties presently involved therein.

Egypt wishes to express its strong dissatisfaction at the nuclear-weapon states, in particular the two super-powers. Because of their failure to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

Although it welcomes the 1972 and 1979 strategic arms limitation treaties, known as SALT I and SALT II, Egypt cannot but admit that the treaties have failed to bring about an effective cessation of the nuclear arms race, quantitatively and qualitatively, and have even permitted the development of a new generation of weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, in spite of the fact that more than 17 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the nuclear-weapon states are alleging that various difficulties still stand in the way of a permanent ban on all nuclear weapon tests, when there is only need for a political will to achieve that end.

Consequently, Egypt avails itself of this opportunity, namely the deposit of its instruments of ratification of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, to appeal to the nuclear-weapon states parties to the treaty to fulfil their obligation whereby the nuclear arms race will be stopped and nuclear disarmament achieved.

Egypt also calls upon all nuclear-weapon states to exert all possible efforts so as to achieve a permanent ban of all nuclear weapon tests at an early date. This will bring to an end the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction, in as much as the cutoff of fissionable material for military purposes will curb the quantitative increase of nuclear weapons.

As regards the security of non-nuclear-weapon states, Egypt deems that Security Council Resolution 235 of 19 June 1980 does not provide non-nuclear-weapon states with a genuine guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapon states. Egypt, therefore, appeals to the nuclear-weapon states to exert their effort with a view to concluding an agreement prohibiting once and for all the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any state.

The undertaking of these steps is consistent with the letter and spirit of the basic guiding principle formulated by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, in particular the principle of balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear powers, and that stipulating that the treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament.

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world shall be instrumental in enabling in the non-proliferation treaty to achieve its objectives and aims, Egypt has exerted great efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as well as in Africa.

In this respect, Egypt expresses its great satisfaction with the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted by consensus at its 35th session inviting the countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area, to declare solemnly their support for the achievement of this objective, that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or possessing nuclear weapons, and to deposit their declarations with the United Nations Security Council.

In conclusion, Egypt wishes to point out that it has ratified the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, out of strong belief that this step complies with its supreme national interests, provided the treaty succeeds in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world, remain completely free of nuclear weapons, if it is to contribute constructively to peace, security and prosperity for its people and the world at large.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 259

JN261628 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Feb (INA)--Our valiant forces have killed 68 racist Persians. Communique No 259 issued by the Armed Forces General Command a short while ago said that the Persian enemy sustained these losses during the past 24 hours in the areas of Gilan-e Gharb, Mehran, Dezful and Abadan. The communique pointed out that our losses were four martyrs in all sectors and one mortar damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following are the results of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Five were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
- B. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Mehran area. Our units attacked it with medium and light weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining eight dead.
- C. Six were killed in the Dezful area.
- D. Our armed forces attacked enemy concentrations in the Abadan area, forcing them to flee after sustaining 49 dead.

Thus, the total known enemy losses are 68 dead.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One mortar was damaged

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 February 1981

INA REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN IRAN

JN261016 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Dezful, 26 Feb (INA)--Our armed forces carried out a daring operation on Monday in pursuit of the Persian enemy's remnants deep in Iranian territory in the Dezful region. The commander of the unit which carried out the operation told the INA team here that the 5-hour operation covered the (Sabtun) mountain range, located on the enemy's frontlines deep in the area, and the left bank of the Karkheh River. He said that two groups successfully carried out the operation, which was codenamed Muhammad, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy. He added that these operations had deprived the Persian enemy of its ability to monitor the region and had cut his main lines of communications, which are under the control of our forces.

Another senior Iraqi military commander in the Dezful sector said: We are fully prepared to occupy new Iranian towns and regions. This is not a difficult thing to do. However, he added, we are awaiting orders from our headquarters.

BAGHDAD CALLS FOR OVERTHROW OF KHOMEYNI, REFORM

GH261131 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The following democratic and patriotic principles are conditions for establishing a strong front against the reactionary Khomeyni regime. Iran's patriotic, national and progressive forces are called upon to unite around these principles:

1. The impostor Khomeyni regime must be eradicated together with the organizations and networks it has set up. Criminals must be mercilessly tried before the revolutionary tribunals of the people.

2. The [word indistinct] Majlis and the committees and special councils affiliated with it must be dissolved and a constituent assembly set up (?by the people) to draw up a new constitution based on Islamic canon, which will be compatible with the spirit of contemporary civilization and provide for democratic freedom.

3. A general amnesty must be declared to provide for the release of all patriotic and political prisoners.

4. The national and legal rights of the Iranian peoples must be registered and recognized and an opportunity must be given to political, social and national organizations to conduct their activities freely.

5. The return of exiled patriots and political refugees must be facilitated.

6. Reactionary laws restricting women must be abolished.

7. Radical changes must be effected in the fields of [words indistinct] and municipal networks. A progressive policy must be formulated for these fields.

8. The unnecessary policy of rearmament, which encourages aggression must be categorically terminated.

9. The question of Iran's political and commercial independence must be taken up seriously.

10. Moral and material aid must be given to progressive movements of the world for national independence, after ties with imperialism and severed and chauvinist policies abandoned.

11. All military and political alliances and organizations, which are against Iran's territorial integrity, must be abolished.

12. Iran's role in nonaligned politics must be strengthened and fraternal relations set up with bordering countries on the basis of peaceful existence and cooperation.

13. An opportunity must be provided for the people to enjoy a noble way of life--a life which they deserve.

14. A general reform must be made in business life and impoverished people must be given the property confiscated by major powers and the Khomeyni regime.

15. The development of Iran and the happiness of its people must be secured through the country's oil and other underground resources.

16. The intolerable conditions and [words indistinct] under which the Iranian people live must be put to an end by increasing the number of (?technological and industrial) establishments, and a humanitarian, noble and high standard of living must be provided for the Iranian people.

COMMUNIST COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARRESTS

JN262247 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Statement issued by Kurdistan Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party--dated mid-February]

[Text] The fascist regime is escalating its police terror. The life of strugglers Na'ib 'Abdallah, Malla Bakr and their comrades is in danger. Honorable compatriots, during the first week of this month, the fascist dictatorial regime launched a fresh campaign of arrests against our party organizations and all the patriotic strugglers in Kurdistan particularly in the city of As-Sulaymaniah. The butchers of the security forces and the special forces stormed the homes of peaceful citizens and forcibly arrested a large number of communists and patriots along with their families and relatives.

Among those arrested were the well-known communist struggler and member of our party's Executive Committee Comrade Na'ib 'Abdallah; the eminent communist Comrade Malla Bakr Fathallah and his wife Suhayla Huwayj; and the compatriots Khadr Klari, 'Abbas Rustam, Kamal Muhammad Amin, 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, 'Uthman Karim, Majid 'Abdallah and many others. The fascist authorities transferred them to jails in order to subject them to torture, extract confessions from them and then liquidate them.

This campaign of arrests is a new link in the chain of arrests that has been going on for the past 2 and 1/2 years to destroy our Communist Party. This campaign follows a number of repressive measures, namely arresting the peshmerga's mothers, wives and relatives and other prominent strugglers and taking them to southern Iraq in order to punish their struggling sons. A savage campaign of executions has already taken place against dozens of Communist Party members and members of the patriotic parties in Kurdistan and Iraq. The following were victims of this campaign: Mam 'Uthman, Ahmad Birno, Akram Haddad, Rahim 'Awdah Abu Salar, Mam Salim and many others. These were hanged in Mosul prison following a show trial. Their only crime was that they belonged to our party. They faced death with heroism shouting: Long live the Iraqi Communist Party; death to the fascist regime and to Saddam Husayn the tyrant.

The new terror campaigns are part of the regime's terror all over Iraq in the wake of the criminal war against Iran. This war was prompted by expansionist ambitions and by the desire to implement the imperialist and Zionist plot against the Iranian revolution and the entire national liberation movement in the whole region. This war has brought to our people and the peoples of Iran destruction, tragedy and suffering.

In violation of human rights, international justice and morality, the ruling Ba'thist authorities are savagely torturing political detainees whether communists or noncommunists, Arabs or Kurds, leaders of the Muslim political movements or the minority groups. The detainees are held incommunicado and they are lucky if they are kept in solitary cells and not tortured to death. The authorities clamp an information blackout on the fate of the prisoners, and the people are kept in the dark about the reaction of world public opinion to their treatment. The authorities have arrested the communist female members 'Aida Yasin Um 'Ali, Executive Committee member; her comrade, Layla Yusuf; agricultural engineer Raja' 'Abd al-Majid; trade union leader Andaz Jadir; Dr Sabah ad-Durrah; Dr Safa' al-Hafiz; and others. The treatment given the political prisoners by the Baghdad regime is worse than that given the Palestinian prisoners by the Begin government and that given the Chilean freedom fighters.

The Baghdad regime fears the masses especially following the expansion of the popular resistance, the opposition posed by the patriotic parties and the formation of the national front, which was announced following the declaration of war against Iran. The dictatorial regime is approaching the abyss. Their oppressive, arbitrary annihilation campaign against the national movement cannot liberate them from the masses' hands. Their fate will be like that of their predecessors, Hitler, Nuri as-Sa'id and the shah, who ended up in the trash can of history.

The call of the communist democratic movement in Iraq is to overthrow the regime. The banner of this movement will always fly high in defense of the interests of the people and the homeland. The communists, who have suffered greatly, will always support all the progressive parties and forces to overthrow the fascist regime and to establish a prosperous, democratic and free Iraq.

Compatriots of different political trends, the life of your brother strugglers Na'ib 'Abdallah and Malla Bakr and their comrades is in danger. The life of Bakr's wife, who is the mother of two children, is also in danger. Raise high your voices against the acts of terror, detention, torture and barbaric practices in defense of the masses' dignity. Rise up to save the life of strugglers Na'ib 'Abdallah and Malla Rasul Fathallah and their comrades. Unify your ranks. Death to fascism and Iraq's SAVAK. Condemnation of the executioners and freedom to the patriotic detainees.

KURDISH RADIO SUPPORTS SOCIALIST NASIRITE PARTY

JN261737 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Par. two of station commentary: "The Arab Progressive and Revolutionary Forces Are Dutybound to Further Support the Kurdish Liberation Movement"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The first part of our talk focused on the historical statements of brother struggler Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi on the right of our Kurdish nation to set up its own independent state on its territory. These statements imply profoundly progressive and revolutionary recognition of the Kurdish nation and its legitimate right to determine its future.

The noble stand of an Arab progressive leader toward the just cause of our Kurdish people [word indistinct] unquestionably bolsters the Arab-Kurdish militant ties. This stand has been received with deep satisfaction by the sons of our Kurdish people and their progressive and patriotic forces in Kurdistan.

Today, we refer to a sound and principled stand adopted by another Arab progressive faction. The significance of this faction's stand lies in the fact that it is an Iraqi force, the Socialist Nasirite Party in Iraq. This party published its program in the first issue of its organ AL-YASAR AL-'ARABI in June 1980. The slogan of the program is: Let us struggle to overthrow the Iraqi regime and to set up an Arab democratic nationalist regime under which autonomous rule is realized for the heroic Kurdish people. The program of the Socialist Nasirite Party in Iraq also includes a special chapter on Kurdish nationalism. The following is the text of the chapter:

Chapter Eight: The Issue of the Heroic Kurdish People

All studies and reports on the issue of the Kurdish people have demonstrated that these people possess all requisite elements of national affiliation and structure. However, the chauvinist authorities, who covet the Kurdish people's wealth, have persistently and desperately tried to subdue them, to destroy their dignity and to seize complete control of their destiny.

As Nasirite unionists committed to the [words indistinct] of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and guided by the scientific socialist and revolutionary vision, we cannot but declare our partiality and support for the just struggle of the Kurdish people--a struggle waged in defense of their sovereignty and national unity. We denounce all the inhuman practices carried out by the fascist government in Iraq against the Kurdish people.

Being committed to (?socialist principles), we strongly support the Kurdish people's right to self-determination. However, all the programs of all Kurdish parties categorically reject secession at this stage, because such a stand would drive the Kurds into the sphere of world influence and struggles. It would also impede the development of the Kurdish people and subordinate them to this or that bloc. The Kurdish people have suffered greatly under the chauvinist regimes that have successively assumed power in Iraq. The grave destruction and suffering that have afflicted the Kurdish people surpass the destruction and suffering of the Arab people in Iraq though both have been dominated by the same regimes. The difference in degree of suffering should not be a factor of division or estrangement between the two peoples; rather it should compel the masses to intensify the struggle to overthrow the chauvinist and police regimes.

We in the Socialist Nasirite Party in Iraq support the struggle of the Kurdish people in Kurdistan. We consider it a legitimate struggle for defeating the remnants of chauvinism in order to achieve self-determination. The Kurdish people, particularly in Iran, Turkey and Iraq have suffered greatly. We can consider the Kurdish people like the Palestinian people due to the sufferings and pains afflicting both peoples. We pin great hopes on the revolutionary regime in Iran to understand the issue of the Kurdish people in Iran and their role in stamping out the oppressive strongholds of the agent shah. The Iranian revolution's understanding of the Kurdish people's issue would greatly contribute to lifting the oppression afflicting these people as a result of the shah's practices.

At a time when we stand in principle with all the world peoples aspiring to freedom [words indistinct] the agent Iraqi regime which is trying to kindle the fires of war and sedition between the Kurdish people and the glorious Iranian revolution. The Socialist Nasirite Party in Iraq supports without reservation the struggle of the Kurdish people in Kurdistan, Turkey and [words indistinct] the role that should be played by these people against the most vicious and agent regime in the area.

Dear listeners, this was the text of the [word indistinct] of the Socialist Nasirite Party in Iraq regarding the Kurdish issue. It expresses a sound progressive and revolutionary stand of a progressive Arab faction in Iraq. This stand supports our Kurdish people's right to self-determination. We will discuss in subsequent programs the importance attached by the Arab revolutionary and progressive circles to the just cause of our Kurdish people.

ZIAUL HAQ MESSAGE DELIVERED BY PAKISTAN'S SHAHI

Arrival Report

JN261219 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrived in Amman this morning on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with top officials. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, the Pakistani ambassador in Amman and several top Foreign Ministry officials received him at the airport.

King Husayn Reception

JN261520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Amman, 26 Feb (PETRA)--His Majesty King Husayn received at the royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The message deals with a number of Islamic world issues and the working program of the good offices commission formed by the third Islamic Conference summit held in Mecca last month. The meeting was attended by Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Pakistani ambassador in Amman.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES VAN DER KLAUW 26 Feb

JN261538 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Amman, 26 Feb (PETRA)--Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister and president of the EC Council of Ministers, and his delegation. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

The prime minister explained to the delegation the principles which Jordan considers necessary for achieving a just peace: complete Israeli withdrawal from the lands occupied in 1967 including Jerusalem and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its own state on its territory.

Mr Badran said that any step toward true peace in the region will not succeed if it ignores the Palestinian role--as represented by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--and recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights. The prime minister emphasized that Israel's rejection of these rights is an obstacle to international efforts to achieve peace.

Badran praised the change in the European role and referred to the measures that could be taken by the EC countries for the realization of these principles and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

ROMANIAN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN261301 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, left Amman this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he held talks with several top Jordanian officials on bolstering bilateral trade cooperation. In a statement to the JNA correspondent, he said that his visit to Jordan was very successful and fruitful, adding that he had the honor to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and convey to him a message from Romanian President Ceausescu. Burtica also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. He added that he held talks with Jordanian officials in several ministries and economic institutions and reviewed bilateral trade and economic relations with them. Also discussed were ways to promote these relations, including expanding bilateral cooperation in order to establish joint economic projects in future, which would, in turn, lead to strengthening cooperation and friendship.

On international issues and the Middle East problem, the minister expressed his happiness that viewpoints in both countries converge. He pointed out that the Romanian people love peace and serve well-known principles; namely, respecting peace and justice.

He was seen off at the airport by Eng 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of transport and acting minister of industry, and the Romanian Embassy staff in Amman.

AMMAN: SYRIAN REGIME OPENLY PLOTS AGAINST JORDAN

JN261955 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday Arab citizens had a meeting with the criminals dispatched by the Syrian defense squads command. These criminals related the details of their conspiracy to kill the Jordanian prime minister. Yesterday Jordanians and Arabs came to understand what was behind President al-Asad's statements to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM following the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the Jordanian border. In these statements the president confessed to resorting to technical means to conspire against Jordan as opposed to overt military deployment.

Following Al-Asad's hint of resorting to other means to conspire against Jordan, Col Rif'at al-Asad, commander of the defense squads and brother of the Syrian president, took action to put into practice the hint, following the pattern of the crimes committed inside Syria by the sectarian regime. Foremost of these crimes is the abominable Tadmur massacre, which rivals the most barbarous crimes committed throughout human history.

After the Syrian president's brother--one of the regime figures deeply involved in destroying the ties that bind the 'Alawite sect to the Syrian people--began to pave the way for criminal conspiracy, another one of the figures of the ruling sectarian regime, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, declared via the U.S. media that his regime would send more criminal conspirators to Jordan until their objective was accomplished.

Yesterday a Syrian security source indirectly confessed to the sordid conspiracy against the life of the Jordanian prime minister by defending this criminal course and insisting on continuing the same technical course expounded by the head of the regime in his statements to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM last December.

This deterioration in the Syrian regime's dealing with other countries reveals a serious decay of the concept of a state to the degree that internationally recognized principles of interaction are annulled.

The president declares his country's intention to follow the course of terrorism. His government confesses to this course even before Jordan uncovers it. The security source threatens to continue to resort to terrorism in dealing with Jordan. How can we understand the existence in the 20th century of a state that uses terror as a means of interaction and which uses crime, treachery and assassination as a means of settling disputes as though they were common political measures in dealing with others in the same manner as the signing of agreements and treaties and other existing relations among civilized countries in the contemporary world?

The oppressive, sectarian, factional regime in Syria is offering repeated proof of its involvement in a clearly defined course of political terror, the dimensions, intentions and aims of which are openly declared in a manner unprecedented in the history of relations among countries.

The sectarian, factional Syrian regime has spared us the effort of searching to discover its intentions and aims by virtue of the confessions of its criminal instruments and figures. These confessions condemn this regime and brand it with shame and crime.

BEIRUT: EGYPTIAN COALITION CRITICIZES AS-SADAT

NC252132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] A coalition of 100 Egyptians, including two former vice presidents, two former prime ministers and more than five former ministers, today accused President Anwar as-Sadat of failure to fulfill the peace promises he had made. This accusation was made on the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel.

In a signed statement the coalition says that the peace treaty which Egypt signed with Israel has not brought prosperity and has not reduced military spending. It also has not strengthened the country's political and economic independence. The statement adds that the treaty has isolated Egypt from the Arab and Islamic worlds, without contributing to the achievement of a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The coalition, whose number has nearly doubled since its last statement issued in May last year, called for the convening of an inform Arab conference as a first step toward the achievement of reconciliation between Egypt and the Arab world.

Deputy Mumtaz Nassar, the coalition spokesman, said that Israel alone has benefited from the Camp David agreements. The agreements ensured for Israel new U.S. guarantees, divided the Arab world and established foreign military bases in Egypt. Nassar added that Camp David has died.

It has been impossible to discover the names of all those who signed the statement. Two of the three opposition parties in Egypt will hold meetings on this occasion tomorrow. The Socialist Labor Party had announced that it will distribute 1 million Palestinian flags in protest against the presence of Israeli diplomats in Cairo.

Activities in Cairo

NC261917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] There has been an extensive move by the opposition in Egypt against President Anwar as-Sadat. Over 100 lawyers burned five Israeli flags at their association building in protest against the opening of an Israeli Embassy in Cairo. They also shouted slogans against the Egyptian president. The opposition labor party distributed over 1 million Palestinian flags in the Egyptian capital today.

KHADDAM MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

JN261700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus this afternoon.

At 1100 today Khaddam met with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in Shtawrah township to exchange views on the security and political situation in the Lebanese arena and on bilateral relations.

Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, commander of the deterrent forces, joined the meeting.

In a statement to journalists following the 3-hour meeting, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said: We had agreed to hold this meeting when brother Fu'ad Butrus visited Damascus. Today we reviewed a host of topics. We also reviewed the situation in the region from its various angles and discussed the entire situation in the Lebanese arena.

We agreed to hold the Syrian-Lebanese summit in Damascus during the first half of next month. We also discussed the necessary measures to give substance to the principles of national accord. We discussed measures to improve the situation in Lebanon and bolster security in Lebanon.

Asked the extent of continued Syrian aid to Lebanon, Khaddam said: As is known Syria has helped and is ready to help Lebanon in any way that can strengthen the security situation in Lebanon. Details concerning this subject are not the business of the foreign ministers; such matters are assessed by the military in the Arab Deterrent Forces. We support everything that unites the Lebanese, removes the contradictions among their factions and serves the unity of Lebanon and all of us. Therefore, uniting the national ranks is a positive step that helps the march of national accord.

Asked whether the situation in southern Lebanon was discussed during this meeting, Khaddam said: We cannot, of course, discuss the situation in the region without discussing the situation in the south and everything that can influence developments in the region. Our opinions on this subject were in agreement and our assessment identical.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs stressed the need to put the Lebanese national accord into implementation.

Asked by journalists about the national action document, Fu'ad Butrus said: The document contains many positive aspects. As you know, there are also the 14 principles recently declared by President Sarkis, the prime minister and the government. This document will be the starting point for translating these principles into practice. The government is working hard to translate them into practical principles. The government sees that the steps to be taken must be successive. It would be better to have a visualization of the whole march and for the successive steps to be a practical translation of the general visualization.

Fu'ad Butrus held a luncheon at noon today in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ON POLITICS, MILITARY

LD260951 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Feb 81 p 19

[Interview granted by Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party and member of the Executive Office of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Politburo, to correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Everybody is talking about a possible large-scale Israeli strike in southern Lebanon, which is the target of daily Israeli raids and shelling. We would like to know if the nationalist movement has developed its military position so as to be able to meet the requirements of confrontation and whether the joint [Lebanese-Palestinian] forces are capable of standing fast in the south.

[Answer] The south is in fact a constant target for Israeli aggression. Part of it has been under direct or indirect Israeli occupation since March 1978 and the other part has been the target of daily shelling and raids by elite enemy forces such as the Golani brigade.

The Israeli aggression against the south, as has become clear, aims at two immediate targets:

The first is to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement which stands with it in the same trench against the Camp David agreements, and the second is to give backing to the internal fascist plan to enable Israeli aggression to impose its control on the country.

Since these are the objectives of the Israeli aggression, the Israeli occupation is expected to expand and include new southern areas so as to facilitate the implementation of the new Camp David formula.

The joint forces are striving to achieve greater unity in their activities and to further develop their capabilities so as to be able to repel aggression and prevent it from achieving its military and political objectives. But there is need for Arab support with materials, weapons and funds so that this effort will be effective and will enable the nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution better to stand fast and the masses in the south to be able to stand fast in these difficult conditions.

[Question] In this regard what do you request from the Arabs, and particularly from the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in order to back the steadfastness of the south?

[Answer] We greatly appreciate the Syrian Air Force's participation in defending the south and Lebanon in general and some of the political and material support from certain Arab countries, but we cannot say that we are generally satisfied with Arab support, either political or financial. Defending the south is defending the Arab character of Lebanon. The south is the shield that protects Lebanon and stands a barricade in the face of the conspiracy against Lebanon and all the Arab countries.

We are not asking the Arabs to fight in defense of the south. We are asking them at least to adopt a clear and dynamic political stand, particularly against the powers that stand behind Israel's aggression and provide it with the arms that spell death and destruction for the steadfast south. If it were not for U.S. imperialism's support for Israel and its supply of all the means of force, Israel would not have been able to defy world opinion and all the UN resolutions and would not have been able to continue its savage attacks. All the talk about supporting and defending Palestinians rights is meaningless if not translated into a firm political stand against the powers that back Israel and turn a blind eye to its actions, which cause tremendous destruction in the south and among its people.

[Question] Some people believe that the partitioning of Lebanon has actually been implemented following the events of 7 July and the recent incidents in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. What do you say?

[Answer] The aim of the Phalangist plan since the beginning of events in Lebanon has not changed. I must put on record the Phalangist Party's insistence on its objectives since the first day of the events and up to this day which, put briefly, is to establish a racist, sectarian regime over all the Lebanese territories.

The attempt to take control of the lawful government and to dominate all the areas are all part of the same plan, for whose achievement the Phalangist Party has not stopped working for a single day. What is happening in Lebanon is exactly the same as happened in Palestine in the forties--that is, preparing the elements of the pro-Zionist racist-sectarian entity and establishing it on part of the Lebanese territories so that it can eventually seize the whole of Lebanon.

[Question] It has been observed that some parties in the nationalist movement are talking about dialogue with the Phalangist Party, and during last year there was some sort of dialogue. Does this reflect the attitude of all the nationalist movement?

[Answer] All the nationalist movement and all the nationalist ranks have been and still are sincere in their effort to find a national political solution to the Lebanese crises. All of the nationalist movement accepts the possibility of dialogue with the parties in the Lebanese front as a necessary step on the path to a political solution, if conditions for it exist.

But at present I do not think that anybody in the nationalist movement disagrees with us in the view that dialogue is futile in the present situation and under the present balance of power. The urgent task before the nationalist movement and all the Lebanese nationalists and democrats is to rearrange the balance of forces so as to ensure a sweeping political majority against the Phalangist Plan, in which case the "Lebanese front" will have either to submit to the majority or face inevitable defeat.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--The new Mexican ambassador, (Giverno Corona), arrived in Beirut this afternoon to take up his new post in Lebanon. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Feb 81 NC]

ISRAELI MEASURES ON GOLAN HEIGHTS PROTESTED

JN261952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Feb 81

["Text" of Syrian official memorandum sent to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on 25 February 1981]

[Text] The Israeli authorities are practicing various forms of terror and suppression as well as the application of measures to change the natural and demographic character and the status quo of the occupied Golan Heights as a prelude to their complete annexation. Most recent of these measures is the forcing of Syrian Arab inhabitants there to give up their Syrian identity and to accept Zionist nationality. Those inhabitants have submitted this issue to the supreme Zionist court to prevent such illegitimate measures.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic strongly protests against these measures and practices, which violate the UN Charter, principles of international law, human rights and the 1949 Geneva convention on human rights. It calls on the secretary general to take the appropriate measures in this regard. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reserves the right to preserve the legitimate status of its citizens in the occupied Golan. It also reserves the right to preserve their nationality.

Syria's permanent UN envoy has requested that this memorandum be distributed as an official document of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly.

KHADDAM SPEAKS TO SCHOOL CADRES ON FOREIGN POLICY

JN270717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the basic principles which govern our political decisions are the struggle for the Palestinian issue and Arab unity, which is one of the foundations on which our pan-Arab policy is based. Thus, our actions and political principles take into consideration the fact that we are a part of one Arab nation.

In a lecture he delivered last night in the Damascus University auditorium to the leading cadres of the University of Damascus and the Damascus institutes, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam asserted that the United States is Israel's permanent friend and that Israel cannot survive without the U.S. artery, since they both have mutual interests. He asserted that our conflict with the Zionist enemy is a pan-Arab one.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that we seek any ray of hope for unity that looms in the horizon. He said that a joint committee was formed with Libya to draw up an integrated project for unity. This committee is scheduled to meet in the second week of March to complete the unitary steps between the two fraternal countries.

On our relations with Jordan, Khaddam said: The Jordanian regime is involved in two matters: Its role in a U.S. settlement for the region that, first, serves U.S. policy and second, serves its monarchical regime, because it is afraid of the emergence of a nationalist Palestinian identity. It seeks to divide this nationalist identity so that it does not threaten its monarchical throne. Khaddam stressed that this aspect of the king's policy has driven him to transform Jordan into a base for the gang of murder and crime--the Muslim Brotherhood gang--in order to pressure and confuse Syria, which is the obstacle to this policy's reactionary schemes.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: King Husayn should not play a role in the Palestinian issue, except in his capacity as a supporting country [baladan musa'idan]. He should implement the Arab conferences' resolutions by opening up Jordan to Palestinian fedayeen action just as Syria and Lebanon do. Khaddam added: We should distinguish between our stand on the Jordanian regime and that on our people in Jordan. If we do not make such a distinction, we would be rendering a big service to the Jordanian regime and our Arab nation's enemies.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Khaddam emphasized that this war was planned in the service of U.S. imperialist interests. Its aim is to take Iraq out of the arena of the Arab-Zionist conflict and return Iran to the United States. Therefore, this war does not serve the Arab nation's interests but squanders Iraq's national economy.

On the situation in Lebanon, he said: Syria has achieved the objective for which it entered fraternal Lebanon. The establishment of peace in Lebanon requires a patriotic will among the Lebanese parties. We cannot establish national accord or replace any Lebanese side. We seek to avoid any division or explosion in Lebanon because that will preoccupy and confuse the Palestinian resistance movement.

Khaddam spoke about U.S. policy in the region, which aims at fragmenting the Arab homeland and creating a state of turbulence in Arab relations in order to peddle this policy. He said: As-Sadat's movement, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the pressure on Syria, and the employment of Jordan as a base for action against Syria can be understood from this premise.

TISHRIN: KING HUSAYN'S WORDS BELIE HIS DEEDS

JN270911 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus, 27 Feb (SANA)--In a commentary today, the paper TISHRIN says: While King Husayn and his CIA aides and agents continue to disseminate statements and remarks about the adherence and commitment of the king's regime to the Palestinian cause and the resolutions of Arab summit conferences, facts and evidence expose this regime's involvement in a conspiracy with the imperialists and Zionists against the Arab nation, the Palestinian issue and the interests of the Jordanian and Palestinian masses. This involvement has reached the stage of paving the way for King Husayn to join the ranks of the Arab nation's enemies in a manner that is not much different from that in which As-Sadat joined the stage of public negotiations with the enemy.

TISHRIN adds: While As-Sadat's capitulation was prepared in meetings between As-Sadat's envoy Hasan at-Tuhami and Moshe Dayan, King Husayn is determined to personally contact the representatives of the Zionist enemy. The paper stresses that this contradiction in King Husayn's words and deeds has become a trait of the reactionary monarchical regime, that was established by colonialism on Arab land in the course of partitioning Syria and the Arab homeland, and is a method of this regime's dealing with the Arabs and the enemies of the Arabs.

TISHRIN explains that King Husayn's refusal to open the border to fedayeen action; his request for Arab authorization to enter into negotiations to liquidate the Palestinian issue, supported by U.S. imperialism; his rejection of draft resolutions confirming the PLO's rights; and his active participation in the imperialist plot against Syria by organizing, training, financing, and arming the Muslim Brotherhood gang to commit acts of murder and crime are fresh evidence exposing the monarchical regime's treasonous stand and the great contradiction in its words and deeds.

TISHRIN says: No matter how much this reactionary regime, which is hostile to the Arab nation and its cause and masses, tries to forge facts and fabricate minor and peripheral issues, the dispute between it and Syria revolves only around its treason to the pan-Arab issue and its definite involvement with the Zionist and imperialist enemy in the plot to impose subservience and capitulation on the Arab nation.

Concluding its commentary, the paper says: Those who betray their nation's issue and move toward the ranks of the enemy condemn themselves by their own hands. It is the right, rather the duty, of the nation to get rid of them and pass the sentence of the homeland and people on them. Anyone who reviews the history of treason in all nations is certain to realize that the Arab traitors will ultimately join their ill-famed predecessors.

ALGERIABENDJEDID SPEAKS ON GAS PRICES, FOREIGN POLICY

LD261056 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Speech by President Chadli Bendjedid at the House of Culture in Batna on 24 February on the occasions of the 25th anniversary of the General Union of Algerian Workers and the 10th anniversary of the nationalization of hydrocarbon resources--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother workers, we are gathered here to mark a cherished anniversary, the 25th anniversary of the General Union of Algerian Workers, and at the same time to mark the 10th anniversary of the nationalization of hydrocarbons. These two anniversaries indicate that we are marching forward with our socialist revolution to complete the gains of independence generally, because political independence is meaningless in the absence of economic independence.

On this occasion I would like to clarify some matters to which perhaps misunderstanding or some malicious elements have tried to give a false meaning other than the real meaning which we have given. I have said several times that we accept mistakes from Algerian cadres, that is, unintentional mistakes. We accept 25 percent of these mistakes. We are aware of the fact that our cadres are young, naturally, and they do not have long experience in this field. We encourage them because they bear responsibility in various fields. We do not, however, accept mistakes, not even 2 or 3 percent, from collaborators because their service is paid for in hard currency. With due respect to all brothers, friends and states which are dealing with Algeria, this is how we understand it. However, we must strive to be self-reliant.

In this connection, we have engaged in a battle and we have won that battle. It is the battle of nationalizing hydrocarbons. However, there is another battle to be engaged in. I believe that it is not any less important than the battle in which we nationalized our hydrocarbons. This battle involves the Algerian gas prices. In fact, you all know and we have probably talked about this subject before. The officials responsible for this sector probably know more than the rest of us. We have been selling our gas at a very cheap price. Anyway, we are not going to talk about the figure. But the states which are exploiting us, that is, the companies which are exploiting us, have admitted that they are exploiting us in this field, that is, on the price of gas.

At any rate, we have raised the issue. We have said that it is necessary to ask for gas prices that are logical, such as those which exist in the world. We did not ask for the impossible. We have asked only for our rights. But in return for this, there has been an uproar against Algeria, as a handout. At any rate, what we have is ours. [applause] The Algerian people and the Algerian revolution own this gas. No one has the right to bargain over it at the expense of the revolution (?and that of the Algerian people). Never. We will not bargain. We will not surrender our natural resources, whatever the circumstances or the problems. If matters reach such a point then we will keep our gas in the ground and mobilize ourselves. For in the past we lived without the gas and the oil. [applause]

It is no use applying pressure or making threats. Algerians are (?used) to this. We have principles. Principles oblige us to preserve the gains of the people and the revolution. In this framework we will not bargain over our gains or policy. To us, things are clear. Our request is legitimate. What we have asked for is our right and no more. We have not asked for prices which are greater than what is operative in some other states, even in some European states which sell their gas at prices which are logical. We have asked no more than that Algerian gas be sold at the same prices at which (?gas) is sold by European states.

In this framework, we will not bargain. We will continue to ask for our rights from any state or (?quarter). We will never bargain, no matter the threats or the greatness of the states which are threatening us [words indistinct]. It is required from brother workers in the first place that we mobilize ourselves and be aware of the situation, and the stage in which we live with regard to this issue. This issue might last months or it might last years. However, Algeria has taken precautions and measures to implement our plans, that is, the 5-year plan, without any adverse effect, even by (?not selling the gas). At any rate, these measures have been taken. It is not at all (?acceptable) in Algeria that we build factories for the benefit of monopolist companies.

There has been some comment about Algeria's role in the case of the hostages. (?There was an incorrect comment) based on ignorance of Algeria's principles and its philosophy. With regard to our foreign policy we have played this role, but there has been some comment that Algeria played this role in order to gain favor from the states which buy gas from it with regard to the gas price. We do not buy or sell on the basis of our policy. Our policy is not bought or sold. [applause] Our policy is clear. We criticize anything that contradicts our direction. Sometimes we even criticize our own friends. Sometimes we find ourselves compelled to criticize even our friends because what they are doing is not compatible with our principles. Therefore, we did not embark on this operation with the expectation of thanks or material or other things in return for what we did. Thank God, we do not need to do this. [applause] What we have done was purely on humanitarian grounds. Our belief is that it backed and supported the Iranian revolution. [applause] We did this at the request of the parties concerned.

I say to you frankly that for years the Americans and others were after us. We rejected this. We rejected this because of our good relations with Iran. Many states--Western states, America and others--urged us [as heard], but we rejected this not only because of friendship but also because we believe that the Iranian revolution is a progressive revolution. Our assistance to Iran is based on the fact that we do not interfere in their domestic affairs. Our policy is based on noninterference in the affairs of friends or others. [applause] Therefore, at the request of the parties concerned and as a humanitarian act, we carried out this role. Thank God, we realized some success. Our first motive, as I already said, was to assist the Iranian revolution. We have done this. Therefore, we do not expect a reward from any country, including our Iranian friends. What we did stemmed from our beliefs. Therefore, we do not use our policy to sell or buy. Our policy is clear. If anything does not agree with our policy, we say so. We say it to friend and foe. Our stands and principles are firm and they will not change whatever the events or circumstances. [applause]

We do not criticize the Egyptian people, but we criticize the regime. That regime tries to appease the imperialists so that they will be pleased with it. In order to please imperialism, that regime will sacrifice even the Palestinian people. In order to please his masters, the ruler of Egypt went to the extent to negotiate. He buys and sells the Palestinian people as if they were sheep. [applause] The Arab world will never accept this. The Arab world will never accept this, and this includes Algeria. The progressive states, or the friends of the Palestinian people, will never accept this. Our stand is clearly--and it will remain so always--on the side of Palestine in bad or good times. [applause]

We are sorry about what is happening in Lebanon. [Words indistinct] there are other issues, (?especially) in our own area--the Sahara issue (?for example). Our stand on this issue has been clear from the beginning. We clarified our stand in this framework in all fields. They tried to make it look like it is an Algerian-Moroccan problem. Never. On several occasions I explained this and said that the problem is not an Algerian-Moroccan problem.

[Sentence indistinct] The Saharan people have the right to self-determination. [applause] We supported the Saharan people and we still support them. Despite this, we are prepared, and we have said this on all occasions, to bring the parties concerned--that is, the Saharan people and the ruling regime in Morocco--closer. We proved this with our Mauritanian brothers. We made some efforts and today, thank God, there is a good relationship between our Saharan brothers and the Mauritanian people. [applause] In this framework, we are prepared to work to bring the parties concerned closer, but we will never agree to bargain over or decide the destiny of the Saharan people. This is not our tradition or one of our principles. We will never accept this. We rejected it at the time of the liberation revolution.

As you know, there are many problems in Africa where there are many newly developing states. These problems are an explosive situation which colonialism left behind. They are all vestiges of colonialism--the Sahara issue as well as other African issues. Naturally, the Chad issue is one of them. As far as we are concerned, we are greatly pained because most the Chadian people are Muslims. The civil war there lasted years, but Libya helped the Chad people put an end to it. Many attacks were made by old colonialism and, of course, by the reactionary states. As a matter of principle, we are against interfering in domestic affairs. But the existing government requested this aid, and this is the right of governments. It is the right of the Chadian Government, but Algeria in actual fact always acts reservedly. It does not agree to a unity which takes place between officials. We do not believe in this sort of unity. We believe in the kind of unity which is accepted by the people. [applause]

I will never accept any unity which the Algerian people do not believe in. Therefore, our way of understanding this question is applicable to other issues. Regrettably, issues of this kind might to some extent disturb the air in the area. This region has a dangerous air because of the provocations of some colonialist states in the area. As a result, the area is simmering. There is no armed conflict, but there is a cold war and a political war. We are afraid that one day it might explode into an armed war between the neighbors in this region, and this we regret.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF CONGOLESE DELEGATION

LD262146 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The 20-27 February visit of the Congolese Labor Party delegation to Algeria which took place following an invitation from the FLN has ended. A joint statement states that the talks held by the Congolese Labor Party and the FLN, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and solidarity of struggle and mutual understanding, centered on the relations between the two parties and on means and ways to bolster and expand cooperation. The talks also covered cooperation between the two countries, the international situation and in the situation in Africa in particular.

After noting the reviews made by both delegations of the various stages through which the two countries have passed, the statement points out that the two sides affirmed their common determination to expand cooperation between the two parties and the mass organizations of both countries in accordance with the protocol signed in Brazzaville on 11 April 1980.

Reviewing international issues, the two delegations expressed their concern over the escalation of tension in the world and particularly in Africa, where imperialism, in collusion with its allies, continues to carry out its criminal actions through repeated aggression and maneuvers with a view to seizing the natural wealth of the African peoples and paralyzing the will for freedom that is in their hearts. In this regard the FLN and the Congolese labor delegations expressed extreme concern regarding the situation now prevalent in the southern part of Africa.

They denounced the Pretoria racist regime as constituting a threat to human rights and peoples as well as to security in this area of the world.

The two delegations reiterated their absolute support for the peoples of Africa and Namibia, led by their representatives, their legitimate representatives: the African National Congress and SWAPO. After strongly denouncing the repeated aggressions by the racist Pretoria regime against Angola and Mozambique they reiterated their absolute solidarity with the peoples of these two countries.

Concerning the situation in the Western Sahara, the two sides strongly denounced the expansionist imperialist policy pursued by the Moroccan regime against the Saharan people, who are struggling under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Polisario, to impose their right to self-determination and independence. The two delegations also reiterated their solidarity with the Saharan people and greeted them on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

LIBYA

VIEWS OF AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ON MIDEAST REPORTED

LD252110 Tripoli JANA in English 1907 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 25 Feb (JANA)--The Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has expressed great interest in meeting the leader of the Great Al-Fatah Revolution in the very near future. In a statement to JANA he said that this visit has not been decided yet but it would be decided upon next week.

Chancellor Kreisky refuted the Egyptian regime's allegation that he had mediated between the Egyptian ruler and the Palestinians. He said "I deny this. As-Sadat's view is completely contradictory to Arafat's and it is impossible to bring them close". He added: "As-Sadat believes that the Palestine Liberation Organization does not have genuine independence while the view of the P.L.O. is that it is the sole representative of the Palestinian people." Chancellor Kreisky went on to say that As-Sadat is currently in a difficult position and is isolated because of the separate agreements. He does not represent the cause of all Arabs and everybody knows that he is isolated because of his policy in the Arab world."

Concerning his party's stance toward the Sahrawi people's cause, he said that "the majority in the party support the Polisario and Austrian Government will take a supporting stand of the Sahrawi Republic if the United Nations took such a decision".

Kreisky also declared that the North-South dialogue would be held in Mexico and group fifteen countries at summit level. The date would also be fixed soon.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Austrian chancellor said that the Iraqi Army was the one to start the war and it occupied parts of Iran. The United Nations should find a solution to this problem which might come with the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops, he added.

MOROCCO

TAZI COMMENTS ON EXPECTED OAU SESSION AGENDA

LD261531 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[MAP report: "Tazi in Addis Ababa for OAU Foreign Ministers' Conference"]

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 21 Feb--Secretary of State for Cooperation Abdelhaq Tazi left Mohammed V Airport for Addis Ababa Friday morning at the head of a large delegation. Mr Tazi will represent Morocco at the 36th ordinary session of the OAU foreign ministers' conference.

"This session will examine financial, administrative, scientific and cultural questions," he stated before his departure.

"However, this session coincides with the sixth anniversary of the recovery of our Saharan provinces, in other words 26 February, and the enemies of our territorial integrity will seize this opportunity to include the Saharan question on the agenda," Abdelhaq Tazi added.

"In addition we have learned that Algeria has exerted strong pressure on OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo for this question to be added to the agenda, although it was not on the agenda," he continued. "However, the Moroccan delegation will counter those pressures and thwart Algerian maneuvers, as was the case at the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi," the secretary of state for cooperation added. Abdelhaq Tazi recalled that during that conference more than 20 countries had defended and supported the Moroccan argument, condemning the inclusion on the agenda of the Algerian motion attacking our country's territorial integrity.

"Some 20 million Moroccans from Tangiers to Lagouira," he said, "are prepared to do all they can to defend this territorial integrity and thwart the plots hatched against it," Abdelhaq Tazi stressed.

In addition the OAU foreign ministers' 36th session will examine "the acts of subversion and destruction committed by Libya against the African Continent."

"In view of this state of affairs several African countries will call for an examination of the situation in Chad which is suffering a Libyan invasion," Mr Tazi said.

Turning to the recent failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia, the secretary of state for cooperation indicated that this question will be discussed again during this session.

TUNISIA

MZALI SPEECH VIEWS FRENCH-TUNISIAN RELATIONS

LD260821 Tunis L'ACTION in French 19 Feb 81 pp 5-6

[Text of speech delivered by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali at a dinner given in his honor by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre in Paris on 18 February: "Tunisia Accepts Without Ever Disavowing Itself, Keeps Without Ever Stifling and Gives Without Ever Wasting"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister, the fact that we met again in Paris just a few weeks after our meeting in Tunis illustrates the excellence of relations between our two countries. I welcome this with all the more enthusiasm since the decisions which we made last October have already begun to be implemented for the benefit of Tunisian-French cooperation and friendship. As I stressed then, we regard this cooperation as bilateral, in other words cooperation "in both directions and corresponding to our two countries' clearly understood interests--I mean their long-term interests."

The talks which we have had this afternoon have enabled us to note once again that the Tunisians and the French, Tunisia and France, not only have a common desire to establish strong cooperation but also a kind of common ground in their ways of viewing the present-day world--a world painfully facing political storms, the maelstroms of an economy in which conventional arrangements have given way to hitherto unknown phenomena and questions, a world full of political threats, military uncertainties and instabilities.

Prime Minister, on most of the problems making up the international scene--an explosive scene--our views and analyses are close, not to say convergent.

They coincide notably when it comes to defending just causes, the causes of freedom and dignity.

We uphold peoples' rights to self-determination and their right to determine their own future, and we believe that the causes of peace and harmony in the world cannot be defended without removing the flagrant and scandalous injustices which continue to hurt the eastern and African peoples physically and to undermine their dignity.

In this respect it is useful to pursue our Tunis discussions on the Palestinian question, which is central to the burning Near East problem and which still constitutes one of the most serious threats to world peace; similarly it is useful to exchange views on the Namibian, South African and Afghanistan questions.

Prime Minister, it is probably no coincidence that, faced with the major problems of our day which are still the problems of war and peace, national and human rights, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has opted for a new, dynamic and creative diplomacy worthy of France's traditions.

It is also probably no coincidence that, thanks to this new style, France is helping in particular to give new impetus to all-embracing negotiations between the industrialized countries and the poorer nations, in the framework of the North-South dialogue, to which the Tunisians and the French attach definite importance.

Prime Minister, since I devoted most of my Tunis toast to political and economic questions, which we will have the opportunity to discuss in greater detail, allow me to devote today's speech mainly to questions of culture and civilization.

Indeed, it is up to the Tunisians and the French to seize some exceptional opportunities to transcend everyday affairs and give joint consideration to extending the role they play together. In the lives of nations there are special moments which must be exploited, and I feel that in the current disarray, which is affecting so many people, the Tunisian and French peoples can and should show the way, because the greatness of a civilization is not measured only by its economic performance or the volume of goods it produces, consumes or exports. A civilization's greatness is measured primarily by the scope of its plans, the depth of its awareness and the clarity of the views of the world which it carries with it. In this preferential sphere of cultural creation, it should be possible to set up Tunisian-French cooperation as a model of the great, beautiful noble and lasting creations which the meeting of civilizations can achieve. I would dearly like this meeting to be a unique and rare illustration of what men can create together once they have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles of the moment and in settling their disputes. I would also--and perhaps above all--like Tunisian-French dialogue to be a dialogue between cultures.

Indeed, through our modest selves, it is not only France and Tunisia which are engaged in dialogue but the North and South and West and East which are coming together, the industrial and even postindustrial world and the developing world which are joining hands.

BRIEFS

SUDAN-PRC AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--Khartoum, 26 Feb (SUNA)--Dr (Qama Hasan), regional minister of agriculture, nutrition and natural resources, received today the PRC ambassador in Khartoum. They discussed the possibility of the PRC contributing to an investment project for the production of rice in the Upper Nile Province in the Southern Region. The ambassador promised to convey this wish to his government. The minister praised the aid offered to Sudan by the PRC in all fields. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 26 Feb 81]

REACTION TO SHAMIR'S U.S. VISIT REPORTED

TA261250 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Feb 81 p 1

[By Political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Official circles in Jerusalem have refrained from expressing disappointment over President Reagan's decision not to invite President as-Sadat to Washington in April and Prime Minister Begin afterward. These circles confirm that the wishes of Menahem Begin and Yitzhaq Shamir, on the one hand, to immediately resume the autonomy talks and the administration's order of priorities, on the other hand, are incompatible. They argue, however, that the striving by the United States to improve its position relative to the Soviet Union--an issue which has preference over the autonomy talks--is a positive trend, as far as Israel is concerned.

In this context it has been said that in all of Shamir's meetings with the U.S. administration's leaders, Israel's strategic importance from the point of view of the U.S. interests has been clearly and unambiguously stated.

In Jerusalem satisfaction has been expressed over these statements and over the U.S. statements about the continued commitment of the administration to the Camp David accords. It has been noted that these statements also underlie the U.S. lack of enthusiasm toward the European initiative.

Regarding the visit to Israel of Secretary of State Alexander Haig in early April, it has been said that this visit could serve as a lever for the resumption of the autonomy talks. Regarding the determination of the Reagan administration to sell offensive weaponry to Saudi Arabia, notwithstanding Israel's objection, it has been said that in spite of the existence of common interests between Israel and the United States, the U.S. global interests are not always compatible with Israel's strategic outlook.

DAVAR Commentary

TA271042 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Feb 81 p 13

[Mordekhay Barqay commentary: "Shamir's Visit: Half Full"]

[Text] One could make the following comment on the Israeli foreign minister's visit to Washington: The man came, talked and even though he may not have conquered, there is no need to prove that he was not defeated, either.

If the Israeli Government had really entertained any kind of hope that Yitzhaq Shamir could succeed in killing the Saudi Arms deal--namely fulfilling Riyadh's request that the F-15's sold to it be furnished with offensive and midair refuelling systems--then the hope was shattered. But if this was not the aim but rather the goal was to convince the U.S. side that complying with Saudi Arabia would violate the balance of arms and this requires amending, then nothing that was not known and accepted in principle beforehand has happened. The United States realized that the deal with the Saudis merits remedying the Middle East balance of arms in a way that would enable Israel to continue to enjoy a qualitative advantage.

Moreover, if the Israeli Government honestly thought that its foreign minister would be able to drag the United States into resuming the autonomy talks at full speed, then this hope, too, came to nothing. Even though in the course of Shamir's visit Haig decided to come for a visit to the area--and this was not known in advance or even expected--this is still not what Israel had hoped for. Haig will come and discuss the autonomy with both Israel and Egypt. However, this he will do within the framework of the crucial primary and immediate goal--as far as he is concerned: building up a frontline against the Soviets in the region.

On the question of the multinational force in the Sinai there was some visible development: A U.S. delegation left for the region. However, when it returns and submits its recommendations, the United States will still be at square one regarding the implementation of its pledge to establish the supervisory force.

And if Jerusalem had assumed that Shamir's Washington visit would give Reagan and his staff the chance to show Israel not only friendship but also esteem, this was to a large degree achieved. Not only the measure of time and attentiveness accorded by the U.S. administration to the Israeli foreign minister attested to it; nor was it merely the fact that Israeli objections and demands were raised but no U.S. criticism of Israel was heard that proved this; what specially pointed to it were the little gestures, the warm expressions and the atmosphere that emanated from President Reagan personally, he being a great master of creating such an atmosphere. This fitted in with the general trend by the new men in Washington to prove to the whole world in no ambiguous terms that just as they spoke during the election campaign, so do they behave today, when they are power.

This cannot detract from the value of things, even though the amity and appreciation were demonstrated toward Israel, and not necessarily toward the Israeli Government. The fact remains that the issue of hosting As-Sadat and later Begin at the White House in early spring was struck off the diplomatic agenda. This was desirable to the new administration for a number of reasons and also for the following consideration: As-Sadat's visit could be postponed because if he does not come in spring, he would come in the summer; and it was advisable to postpone Begin's visit, because if he does not come in the spring, he may not visit at all.

Foreign Minister Shamir departed Washington for Colombia and Mexico, his modest valise either half full or half empty, depending on the list of goals or the level of expectations attached to his visits. Saudi Arabia, which no doubt followed this Israeli visit with special interest, could write in its books that its initial premise about the Reagan administration's attitude toward Saudi Arabia's 'test demands' was found to be true and did not require special efforts on its part. This is self-evident and obvious. What is somewhat less comprehensible and less clear is how Egypt sums up this Middle East move taken by the Reagan administration in view of Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Washington.

President as-Sadat was interested in all three major issues tackled by Shamir in Washington from an Egyptian standpoint but in a different order of priority.

The establishment of a multinational Sinai supervision force is not in itself an Egyptian interest. It may be so only insofar as it is an arrangement guaranteeing the complete Israeli withdrawal [from the Sinai] on time.

The resumption of the talks is obviously a more "pressing" Egyptian goal, but not with an Israeli Government whose fall is expected in 5 months and certainly not before As-Sadat has shaped the kind of relations he would like to have with the new U.S. President and has coordinated positions with him. As far as As-Sadat is concerned, this is a highly sensitive issue because he has linked the peace process with a bet on Jimmy Carter.

The new U.S.-Saudi deal appears to harmonize with the regional Egyptian anti-Soviet interest. But this is only so on the face of things. As-Sadat's distinct reservations about the deal revealed a more important aspect of his considerations. [paragraph continues]

Egypt is interested in Saudi Arabia being defended--but only if it is defended by Egypt, the policeman on patrol in the Arab oil precinct--not if the defense is undertaken by Saudi Arabia itself. Equipping the Saudi F-15 aircraft with systems that would provide them with the ability to strike beyond Saudi Arabia's boundaries equals equipping Saudi Arabia with the capability of defeating the Egyptian defense. This, as far as Egypt is concerned, is a serious matter.

An As-Sadat visit to Washington in about a month, had it taken place as he had wanted, would have been devoted mainly to placing Egypt at the top of the list of the U.S. Middle East anti-Soviet strategic assessments. The removal of the visit from the agenda was thus done with Egypt's consent; moreover, it was done on the basis of a promise to Egypt that it would not emerge the loser from the change in the new administration's Middle East list of events. Had As-Sadat made a visit to the United States in the spring, he would have come to Washington before Begin and even before Husayn--the first Middle Eastern statesman to pay a visit to Reagan's White House.

If and when As-Sadat arrives in Washington in the summer, he will beat everyone else to it: he will precede the Israeli prime minister and the Jordanian monarch alike. There is no confirmed information on this, but there is no doubt, either.

This may present Haig's visit to the Middle East, planned for early April, in its correct light and dimensions. The visit would satisfy Israel's demand for the renewal of the U.S. involvement in the autonomy talks, as Haig will talk about autonomy. But he will not talk about autonomy exclusively, and the autonomy will not divert from the place assigned to it by the Reagan administration on its scale of preferences, nor will the trip to the Middle East be limited to a visit to Egypt and Israel only (with Egypt preceding Israel). Rather it will also include Saudi Arabia and Jordan. In each of these countries the regional strategic problems will be discussed as well as their application to bilateral relations with the United States.

This shows that a general with such a self-assured manner of speaking as Alexander Haig may turn out to be a very clever politician.

AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO BE INCREASED

TA270837 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Feb 81 p 1

[By Yosef Pri'el]

[Excerpt] Many signs point to the desire of countries in Africa that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel to again receive assistance from Israeli experts. The Foreign Ministry has decided to increase its aid activities in these African countries in the coming year, as well as in those countries that do maintain diplomatic ties with Israel. This was stated in a budgetary survey of activities conducted by the Foreign Ministry's Department for International Cooperation.

The department's aid activities are financed by the Israeli Government and by international, regional and national bodies. The main participant is the Netherlands Government, which grants scholarships to many of those who take advanced courses in Israel and finances courses as well as aid activities in various countries. The Department for International Cooperation will have at its disposal 63 million shekels in the coming year.

The department assists local projects in Latin America aimed at increasing agricultural production and improving the living standard of local farmers, while placing special emphasis on food production.

POSITION ON SINAI MULTILATERAL FORCE OUTLINED

TA261344 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Feb 81 p 2

[By military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpt] Israel is determined that the withdrawal from Sinai cannot be completed without a combined supervisory force being established, which will also include U.S. elements. If this is not possible, an exclusively U.S. supervisory force will be established, authorized Israeli circles said last night, on the arrival of the U.S. delegation for talks on this issue.

In these talks Israel is represented by the representatives of the Defense Ministry, Foreign Ministry and the government legal adviser.

The Israeli sources stressed that this is the quintessence of the Israel Government position. Israel would not leave the C zone in the Sinai empty without serious and effective supervision.

When it was learned that the United Nations was unwilling to establish a multinational UN force for supervising the military agreement in Sinai, Israel's stance was that it would be preferable to set up a supervisory force that will include elements from the Egyptian, the U.S. and the Israeli armies. However, Cairo has turned down this proposal outright. This is the reason why Israel insists that U.S. elements should become part of any force that would be set up in the Sinai. Israel also insists that this should be a regular military force, not merely an observer force that would visit the different sites.

In the talks to take place, Israel will make it clear once more that its position is that unless the United States succeeds in establishing a multinational force, it should undertake the task of supervision and dispatching of troops to the Sinai. The former U.S. administration did not favor this idea, and the impression in Israel is that the State Department is making efforts to transfer the supervision task to other countries and to reduce the U.S. role in it to a minimum.

It is known that the United States has in the meantime conducted talks about the multinational force with a number of countries, among them Canada, Argentina and Brazil. It has been reported that so far no negative replies have been received from the countries mentioned and the issue is open to further discussion.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REVIEWS NORMALIZATION PROCESS

TA270713 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Feb 81 p 3

[By Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] A Foreign Ministry summation of the first year of the normalization process with Egypt concludes by blaming Egypt for not being "forthcoming" enough in the process.

Documenting what--and what has not yet--been accomplished into "assets and liabilities," the brief but succinct report finds that there is "an Egyptian tendency, particularly at the subpresidential level, (to) deliberately slow down the progress and the rate of normalization."

"Progress could have been more substantial if Egypt had been more forthcoming," the three-man report says. It explains that Egypt is now linking normalization to the progress made towards autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

"There has been of late a re-emergence of the Egyptian claim that normalization cannot be fully realized--both because Israel is allegedly preventing progress in the implementation of the second Camp David agreement (autonomy), and--as some Egyptians put it--because this cannot be achieved while Israel continues to occupy Egyptian territory," the report says. The report charges that both Egyptian claims are "in direct contravention" of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Among the "assets" listed in the report are full diplomatic relations, regular flights between the countries, open frontiers, "fairly" complete observance of the military details of the treaty, reciprocal VIP visits, Israeli participation in Egyptian fairs, and telecommunication and postal services functioning properly.

But the "liabilities," notes the report, "cannot be overlooked."

In addition to the "tendency" to slow down the progress of normalization, there is procrastination in ratification of agreements; a paucity of Egyptians visiting Israel; a ban on Egyptian public sector economy against trading with Israel; an absence of cultural relations; continued publication of anti-Israel and sometimes anti-Semitic literature; and nonimplementation of some of the memoranda of understanding.

Underlying the report is a description of the Egyptian attitude to the peace process as "fluctuating between passivity and opposition." The report was distributed in English to the foreign press corps.

BEGIN SPEAKS ON POLICY AGAINST TERRORISTS

TA270706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Menahem Begin addressed a central convention of the Civil Guard Volunteers. Mr Begin again emphasized that Israel would strike at the terrorists in their basis in order to prevent them from operating within the Israeli territory:

[Begin recording] [Begin] A short time ago a U.S. television crew in Israel interviewed terrorists who had already been disarmed, perhaps by the Civil Guard. The terrorists were asked: Did you plant the bomb in the marketplace? Yes. Many people were killed. Yes, scores of people were killed and wounded. Were women and children there? Yes. Do you regret it? No. The children would have grown up.

These were the questions and those were the answers. This is sinister, one may say neo-Nazi barbarism that is recurring in our times, in our surroundings and among us. It is such an enemy that Israel's security forces must face. You have probably observed how we fight this foe. We do not wait until the enemy comes into our houses and slaughters our children. We set out to meet the enemy in order to prevent him from carrying out his evil schemes. [end recording]

POLL SHOWS ALIGNMENT FIRST, DAYAN PARTY SECOND

TA270845 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] In February, the Alignment continues to be the leading party even in the event that a new party headed by Moshe Dayan is formed. Such a party is likely to get more votes than the Likud. However, the percentage of undecided voters continues to exceed one-third (36 percent). These are the results of the ongoing public opinion poll conducted by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research and by the Hebrew University's Institute for Communications. The subject of the poll was examined at the initiative of YEDI'OT AHARONOT; the poll was conducted in February.

Question: For which party would you vote? (Replies in percentages)

	If elections held today	If new center party formed	If party headed by Dayan formed
Likud	13	11	12
Alignment	34	28	27
Other parties	17	15	15
The new party	-	9	14
Undecided	36	37	32
Total	100	100	100

The Poll showed additional results which are of interest in characterizing the public's political preferences.

--Of those replying, 50 percent said they are still not entirely certain who they will vote for in the forthcoming Knesset elections.

--Despite the electoral potential of a Dayan-headed list, it was found that 73 percent tend to think that in the forthcoming elections it would be better for the country if the voters choose between the two major parties, rather than splitting their votes among various parties--as this would necessitate a complex coalition made up of a member of parties.

--Another finding of the poll was that a relative majority (32 percent) would prefer a government headed by the Alignment, without either the Likud or the NRP.

POLL SHOWS MOST BELIEVE U.S. WOULD SEND ARMS

TA251159 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] An overwhelming majority of the Israeli public relies on the United States helping Israel with combat materiel "in the event that Israel's survival is placed in question in another war with the Arab countries," according to a nationwide Pori Institute public opinion poll commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Of those polled, 52 percent are certain that in such a case the United States would give Israel "all the assistance required in arms," and another 35 percent believe that the United States would provide "limited aid." Only 3 percent think the United States would also send "American troops to help us." All told, then, 90 percent of the public believes that U.S. assistance in the form of combat materiel can be expected in the event of war.

This is a considerable increase in the degree of the public's confidence in U.S. aid, as compared with the belief expressed by the public toward the end of the Carter administration's term. In a September 1980 poll, only 70 percent expressed confidence in U.S. aid in the event of a war.

It is also noteworthy that only 3.2 percent said this time that at most we could expect the U.S. "to provide only political and moral support," but not to help out with actual weapons--as compared with 9.2 percent who held this view in September.

Only 0.7 percent this time held the view that the United States would adopt a neutral stance and "stand aside," as compared with 3.3 percent who thought this way in September.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

OAU MINISTERS DEBATE NAMIBIA, TERRORISM

LD261926 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 26 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The OAU Ministerial Council was finalizing its debate on Namibia today. The conference spokesman, OAU Assistant Secretary General Dr Peter Onu, told reporters this afternoon that the ministers would be adopting a strongly-worded resolution on Namibia and a plan of action (?regarding) the territory's decolonization to this end. He said speakers in plenary debate emphasized the need to bear pressure on the five Western (?contact) countries to persuade Pretoria to change its intransigent attitude on the future of Namibia.

Dr Onu disclosed the African foreign ministers also discussed today the present imperialist-orchestrated propaganda against international terrorism, which is being equated with the liberation movements in Africa.

He said delegates made it clear that those struggling for their independence cannot be called terrorists and declared instead that those, like racist Pretoria, who cross foreign state boundaries to attack, should be branded international terrorists.

OAU CALLS FOR UN TO SANCTION SOUTH AFRICA

NC271120 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Feb (AFP)--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ministerial Council today decided to press for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in April to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa, conference sources said here.

The OAU Ministerial Council would ask the African group at the UN General Assembly to call for the meeting because of South Africa's policy on Namibia (South-West Africa), the sources added.

The council also decided that if the Security Council did not take "appropriate measures", an emergency session of the UN General Assembly should be called to discuss the future of Namibia, the sources said.

The UN Namibian council yesterday called for a meeting of the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, which, in its view, was responsible for the failure of last month's Namibian independence conference in Geneva.

SOMALIADEPUTY MINISTER CRITICIZES PDRY-ETHIOPIA TALKS

LD262032 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The PDRY leader's visit to Abyssinia is seen by world peoples and governments as a move to strengthen attempts to create an atmosphere of confusion and crisis in the Horn of Africa and countries bordering on the Red Sea. The move is also aimed at oppressing those who at present are under black Abyssinian colonialist rule and are struggling for self-determination--so said Deputy Foreign Minister Challe Mahmud Said Muhammad today.

The deputy minister told the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporters in his office that this joint Abyssinia-PDRY move, which is the continuation of an earlier attempt by Abyssinia and its collaborators, is also aimed at intimidating neighboring countries. The deputy minister added that during their talks Mengistu and the PDRY leader agreed:

1. To infiltrate mercenaries into the countries bordering on Abyssinia. The mercenaries will be trained in camps now being built for this purpose in Abyssinia;
2. To disrupt peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and strengthen threats and acts of provocation by the two governments against neighboring states, while at the same time keeping up their baseless condemnations and accusations.

Mengistu and the PDRY leader's invitation to the Moscow conference is nothing but a means of planning sabotage against Abyssinia's neighbors and letting the Soviets know what the latest designs by Abyssinia and the PDRY are, said the deputy minister.

Challe Mahmud Said Muhammad since Abyssinia's continuing attacks on the Somali Democratic Republic are always accompanied by inhuman pillage and massacre among the nomadic communities in the areas it has colonized. These attacks result in the flight of large numbers of helpless people to refugee camps in the Somalia Republic.

The deputy minister added that the two countries' joint communique ended with Mengistu Haile Mariam's directive to recruit and give military training to Ethiopian youths between 18 and 25 years of age so as to deploy them in areas outside their own country.

On the Chad question, the deputy minister said Somalia sees this as the open invasion and destruction of an African country in violation of the United Nations and OAU Charters. We are opposed to the invasion of one African country by another, said the deputy minister, and we hope that African countries will act according to their obligations and responsibilities.

Challe Mahmud Said Muhammad concluded by saying that lasting peace in the region depends on the removal of foreign troops from the Horn of Africa. Russian, Cuban and other foreign troops ought to leave the region. However, foreign bases which encourage the oppression, massacre and crisis caused by Abyssinia in the region make it unlikely that peace will prevail there. It is Somalia's considered opinion that all forms of foreign interference in the region's affairs should cease.

CHADGUNT TAKES STEPS TO EASE TENSION IN ABECHE

AB261458 Paris AFP in French 1250 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 26 Feb (AFP)--The Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT) has adopted a number of recommendations to put an end to the tense atmosphere prevailing in Abeche (700 km northeast of Ndjamen), the many difficulties encountered by the prefectorial administration and the problems linked with the circulation of the Libyan dinar on the local market.

According to a GUNT mission that went to the Ouaddai capital (Eastern Chad), Libyan forces have been asked to remain in their barracks, and government troops and their Libyan allies have been prohibited from going to town with their weapons. Military cooperation between these forces will not be carried out through the prefect, sources in Ndjamen specify.

Still according to the same mission, the presence of Chadian military factions--Mahamat Abba Said's first army, President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) and Ahmat Acyl's Revolutionary Democratic Council, (CDR)--added to the presence of Libyan forces, creates an atmosphere of insecurity. All Chadian forces, the GUNT says, should be moved to the frontlines irrespective of the faction's headquarters.

These frontlines should constitute zones around Biltine, north of Abeche where fighting took place in January between forces loyal to the GUNT and Hissain Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN).

This deployment of the forces might have something to do with the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY's information that FAN forces are reorganizing themselves near Al-Djemeria, on the border with Sudan, and some rumors of clashes around Arancole, former FAN headquarters.

Furthermore, the circulation of the Libyan dinar has been prohibited on the market of Abeche. According to former prisoners of war back in Ndjamen, some incidents broke out between Libyan soldiers and the local people following the refusal of some traders to accept the Libyan currency.

On the other hand, the same prisoners of war state that the dinar is used without much difficulty in the prefectures from Batha to Ati, considered as the stronghold of Ahmat Acyl's CDR and Mahamet Abba Said, minister of interior's First Army.

Also in Biltine, marriages have been celebrated between Libyan soldiers and local women.

Finally, the GUNT delegation has submitted some proposals to the government concerning the control of Chadian citizens travelling to Libya, the freezing of Libyan-Chadian trade, the opening of a branch of a bank and measures to help civil servants in Abeche.

On this last point, it concerns civilians from the south who have remained in Abeche after their release. These civilians, theoretically displaced after the capture of the town by GUNT forces, should pay their transportation to return to their home regions.

As for former soldiers of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) who were either made prisoners in Abeche or who have taken refuge there, they would not be allowed to move, former prisoners back in Ndjamen also stated.

GHANAPAPER CALLS ON REAGAN TO RESUME SALT TALKS

AB261931 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAAN TIMES calls on the leaders of both the Soviet Union and the United States to bring to bear on their foreign policies the controlling cause of world peace. The paper says it happens to be the fate of mankind that the power to cause or not to cause the nuclear third world war lies in the hands of the rulers of the Soviet Union and the United States. Whenever hot air attends the exchanges between Washington and Moscow on questions of armament therefore, the rest of the world holds its breath. It is in the light of this that the times welcomes the latest pledge by President Brezhnev that the Soviet Union is ready to continue negotiations with the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and preserve all other positive elements that have so far been achieved. The TIMES maintains, however, that to most people the responsibility for drawing nearer the conference table for detente lies more with the United States, and it calls on the Reagan administration to get the SALT going.

PRESS ON OIL COMPANY STATEMENT, MILITARY RULE

AB261941 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[From the Press Review]

[Exce pts] The GRAPHIC comments on the statement by the president and chief executive of Philips Petroleum Company that his company has a strong confidence in Ghana's economy and in the country's future. The paper says when expressions of confidence come from such an important source as the Philips Petroleum Company which is involved in the search for oil to bring redemption to the economy, then there should be hope. But it says Ghanaians must have been so used to such showers of confidence which in the past turned out to be showers of emptiness that Philips Petroleum Company will have to do a lot more than just express confidence in the economy.

The GRAPHIC notes that the company intimated in November last year that it has drilled the country's first oil well and that by the end of December last year, it would be possible to determine the real oil prospects of the half-Assini field. Up till now, however, this indication has not been made known. The paper therefore calls on the company to indicate publicly how much oil the half-Assini field is worth, when actual extraction will start, and what benefit Ghanaians can expect to reap. Then Ghanaians will decide whether to have confidence in their economy or not. That was the GRAPHIC.

Last Tuesday, 24 February, marks the 15th anniversary of the first copu d'etat in the country which toppled the Nkrumah regime. In an editorial, the FREE PRESS reviews the period from the 24 February, 1966 to the present. The paper says: On the whole, the military, after usurping power, regarded Ghana as a conquered nation and that the time was ripe to share the booty by looting state coffers. The military regimes were all characterized by the scramble for money leading to a total moral breakdown in the society. The paper says Ghana's contemporary history has abundant evidence that military regimes have brought untold hardships to people and it is the duty of Ghanaians to resist unconstitutional rule.

GUINEAPAPER PUBLISHES DECREE APPOINTING NEW MINISTERS

AB251841 Conakry HOROYA in French 8-14 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Decree No 091/PRG/81 of the president of the republic, 6 February 1981.

Article 1. The following comrades have been appointed to the following posts:

Minister in charge of relations with the National Permanent Bureau and the People's National Assembly	Elhadj Saifoulaye Diallo Marcel Cros
Minister of international cooperation	
Minister of the state farms fapa, and agricultural cooperatives	Senainon Behanzin Toumany Sangare
Minister of agriculture	
Minister of average technical education and professional training	Mouctar Diallo
Minister of small scale enterprises and crafts	Fily Cissoko Alafe Kourouma
Minister of posts and telecommunications	Maj Siaka Toure
Minister of transport	Ibrahim Fofana
Minister of fisheries and animal husbandry	Dr Mamadou Bah Kaba
Minister of health	Sekou Kaba
Commissioner general of information	
Commissioner general of the revolution of Boke	Mumory Camara
Governor of the administrative region of Kindia	Moussa Sanguina Camara

Article 2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation will now be called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 3. The present decree will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic.

LIBERIACOMMANDERS ORDERED TO KEEP SOLDIERS OFF STREETS

AB270805 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] All battalion commanders of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been ordered to keep their soldiers out of the streets when not on duty, according to PRC deputy speaker Capt Robert Zuo.

Captain Zuo gave the order in Monrovia yesterday at a meeting with battalion commanders. He warned that any commander refusing to get his men out of the streets after duty hours will face a salary deduction for the first offense. There was nothing stated for the second and subsequent offenses.

The commanders then promised to carry out the instructions fully.

MALICOMMUNIQUE ISSUED AS KOUNTCHE ENDS VISIT

AB262008 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The president and Mrs Mintu Kountche returned to Niamey this morning at the end of a 4-day state and friendly visit to Mali.

At the end of this official visit a communique was issued and read in the Council of Ministers' hall in (Goluba) by Mr Daouda Diallo, the Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation:

[Begin recording] Upon the invitation of his Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, president of the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Niger Republic, accompanied by Mrs Mintu Kountche and a large delegation comprising members of his government and important personalities. [as heard]

During his stay in Mali, his Excellency Col Seyni Kountche and the Niger delegation entered into contact with the Malian people who welcomed them in an enthusiastic and brotherly manner wherever they went.

The delegation visited the National Tobacco and Match Company in Bamako, the solar pump station in Dire, the town of Timbuktoo, the Malian Textile Company in Segou, the Niger office, the Markala Dam, and it was able to acquaint itself with Malian achievements. It appreciated the numerous accomplishments of the Democratic Union of Malian People and the Government of the Republic of Mali.

During their talks, which took place in a cordial and totally frank atmosphere, the two heads of state exchanged views on matters concerning the two states as well as on the situation in Africa and in the world. Members of the Niger delegation who attended these talks were: Gen Henri Diti Yacouba, grand chancellor; Maj Amadou Seyni Maiga, minister of public health and social welfare; Mr Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr Mahamadou Halilou, minister of information; Mr Abdou Mallam Moussa, minister of posts and telecommunications; Mr Gourouza Magagi, Niger ambassador; Mr Jean Poisson, personal undersecretary of the chairman of the Supreme Military council; Mr Sani Bako, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

On the Malian side: Mr N'Fagnanama Kone, minister of agriculture; Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Mr Ahmed Mohamed ag Hamani, minister of planning; Mrs Gakou, minister of information and posts and telecommunications; Mr Drissa Keita, minister of finance and commerce; Lt Col Sory Ibrahim Sylla, minister of interior; Mr Noumou Diakite, Malian ambassador to Niger; Mr Tidiane Cisse, presidential advisor.

The two parties agreed to further strengthen cooperation in all spheres, especially in the economic, social, scientific and cultural spheres. In this regard the two parties expressed their satisfaction with the conclusion of the second session of the Niger-Mali joint commission which met in Bamako from 19-25 February 1981.

The two parties, which broadly examined the world economic situation, shared similar views on the need to create a new, fairer and more equitable world economic order, adapted to the legitimate aspirations of Third World peoples. The two parties stressed the importance they accord to South-South cooperation. In this regard they expressed their support for the OAU economic charter which ardently recommends complementarity and economic consultations between African states for the economic liberation of the continent. They committed themselves to the maximum development of dynamic and multifaceted cooperation within the West African Economic Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the Organization of Saharan States, the Interstate Committee to Fight Drought in the Sahel and the (?Liptako-Gurma).

The two parties carefully examined world issues and expressed their preoccupation with the present evolution of the world situation and the dangers which threaten peace in Africa and the rest of the world. The two parties reaffirmed their attachment to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, the OAU Charter, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference and their particular attachment to detente, disarmament, the installation of a new world economic order and the elimination of colonialism, racism and Zionism.

For the sake of stability on our continent, they stressed the importance of respect for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, the peaceful settlement of differences, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states, in accordance with the pertinent clauses of the OAU Charter and the political statement of the organization of Saharan States adopted in Bamako.

Concerning the situation prevailing in Chad and Western Sahara in particular, the two heads of state expressed their preoccupation with the situation and their hope that the situation would change rapidly, leading to a just and equitable solution in order to guarantee peace and stability in the subregion. On the Namibian issue, the two parties condemned the dilatory and desperate efforts of the racist government of Pretoria which tend to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibian territory. They decided to intensify their support for the just struggle of the SWAPO to attain the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia. The two parties also condemned the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa and renewed their firm and unconditional support for nationalist movements fighting for the liberation and emancipation of the Azanian people.

Concerning the Middle East, the two parties expressed their firm belief in the need for a just, universal and longlasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, from Jerusalem, and the recognition of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people whose sole legal representative is the PLO.

In the name of the Niger people and on his own behalf President Seyni Kountche expressed his sincere thanks to His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, to the people and government of Mali for the warm and brotherly welcome they received throughout their stay in the Republic of Mali.

Signed in Bamako on 26 February 1981 by Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic of Mali and Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Niger Republic. [end recording]

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN LAND DISPUTE WITH OYO STATE

AB260926 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The federal government is to compulsorily acquire the piece of land in Oyo Town which has been dispute between it and the Oyo State government in order to reconstruct 36 low-cost housing units illegally demolished in the state, at a cost of 200,000 naira. The minister of housing, Dr Wahab Dosunmu, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that no state government has the right to hold the federal administration to ransom over the issue of land acquisition anywhere in the country. He said that while state governments could exercise the powers conferred on them under the land use act, they could not ignore the obligations imposed by it.

Dr Dosunmu also emphasized that the federal government will not condone the destruction of its properties by any person.

ANGOLADEATH SOUGHT FOR 22 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD271006 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The chief prosecutor of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda Province, Lieutenant Colonel (Cafutshi), yesterday asked that death sentences be handed down for 22 of the 34 counterrevolutionary defendants who are accused of belonging to a group which perpetrated bomb attacks in Luanda, Huambo and Lubango.

Lieutenant Colonel (Cafutshi), giving his summation in Huambo, where the tribunal has been sitting since 19 February, also asked that four of the accused be acquitted. He called for the remaining defendants to be punished in accordance with the provisions of the penal code and in line with the seriousness of the terrorist acts they have perpetrated.

Meanwhile, the judge-president of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Huambo Province, Adolfo Joao Pedro, said at the end of the trial that the sentences will be handed down on 5 March after the trial of seven more counterrevolutionaries who have committed crimes against the people and who will start appearing before the tribunal today.

SOUTH AFRICAJOHANNESBURG REPORTS SWAZILAND MEETING CANCELED

LD261430 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Feb 81 CA

[Text] A meeting of countries bordering on South Africa has been canceled. The meeting was to have been held today in Mbabane, the capital of Swaziland, and was to have been attended by leaders of Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They were to have discussed what they consider to be the threat to their territorial integrity posed by South Africa. The meeting was cancelled by the Government of Swaziland. No reason has been given.

ZIMBABWEMOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

LD261536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Feb 81 EA

[Text] A Mozambique delegation of directors of state enterprises of the Ministry of Foreign Trade arrived in Salisbury this morning for trade talks with Zimbabwean officials. One of the delegation's members, Daniel Gabriel, is national director for trade policy in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

According to Radio Zimbabwe and as confirmed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Maputo, Minister Salomao Munguambe will leave Maputo on Saturday for Salisbury to join the Mozambique delegation there.